The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Republican Senatorial Caucus on the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

The Bill Not to be Disposed of at this Session.

Passage of the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

The Organization of the Forty-first Congress.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 22.

This being WASHINGTON'S Birthday, the Senate devoted itself to canvassing rather than legislation. The Republican members met in the ladies' reception room at 11 A. M., and after a very vigorous discussion of the Tenure-of-Office repeal adjourned; but the only work of the session was the prayer and reading of the journal, when the Senate adjourned and the caucus again convened.

The first business transacted was a resolution to prevent conflict of jurisdiction in the award of offices by assenting the right of the Senators from every State to recommend exclusively applicants for office in that State. The resolution adopted reads thus:

Resolved, That as the sense of this caucus no Senator should act upon the nomination of any person not of his own State, excepting Territorial appointments upon whose confirmation he may be called to act.

The caucus proceeded to consider the Tenure-of-Office repeal question. A sharp discussion followed, several Senators taking the ground that it was an abuse of the caucus system to attempt to control such a matter by caucus action. They were willing to submit matters of appointments and matters of detail, but not matters of principle, to the determination of a caucus. Several gentlemen announced that they would not be bound by any action the caucus might take on this subject, and quite a number left. Messrs. MORTON, FESSENDEN, SHERMAN and TRAVER were among those who most vigorously favored the repeal, while CONKLING, EDMUNDS and FRELINGHUYSEN were in favor of postponement. The opposition to the repeal finally offered the following preamble and resolution, which was agreed to by yeas 26, nays 4, more than half the Senators having left.

Whereas, We deem it inexpedient to appropriate the time necessary for the discussion and passage of the act known as the Civil Tenure Act during the few remaining days of this session, and whereas, it is the sense of this caucus that this subject shall have the action of the Senate among the first bills to be considered by the next Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That the bill be postponed for this session.

There will be an effort made in the Senate to-morrow, or Wednesday, to proceed with the consideration of this question, notwithstanding the caucus action.

The caucus also decided that the Senate should adhere to the text of the constitutional amendment as it last passed that body, and ask for a Committee of Conference. This leaves the few remaining chances of success for that measure.

THE STRANGE BILL.

Gen. SCHENCK made a vigorous effort to-day to induce the House to agree to discuss and dispose of his Finance bill at once by considering it for two hours in ten-minute speeches, but under the pressure of unfinished appropriation bills, he found the House unwilling to make any arrangement, so he went on and made his speech—a very concise and able one, too. At the close of it, a motion to proceed with the Post Office Appropriation bill prevailed and the finance bill was left as the unfinished business to come up like an irrepressible ghost every time it is not suppressed by privileged questions. The indications in the House to-day go to show that it will scarcely have fair consideration on this session. There is not patience enough among members to consider so important a subject at this stage of proceedings. It will have a strong and well-organized support, but it may not after all reach a final vote at this session.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The contest over the organization of the next House of Representatives is growing very active. The canvass for the Speakership between Messrs. DAWES and BLAINE is very close, and the result lies wholly in the hands of some thirty or more members who have refused to commit themselves to either candidate. There is some probability that Ohio may present a candidate in the person of Mr. GARFIELD. There are four candidates for Clerk—Mr. MCPHERSON, present incumbent, ex-Congressman HAHN, of New-York, Gen. BUCKLEY, of Ohio, and Col. MCKEE, of Kentucky, both members of the present House. The chances are decidedly with Mr. MCPHERSON. Gen. WASHBURN, of Indiana, is contesting the post of Sergeant-at-Arms with Mr. ORDWAY, the present occupant. Mr. BUNTON will have serious opposition as Doorkeeper, but Mr. KING, as Postmaster, will succeed his predecessor, Col. GIVEN, of Ohio.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The indications are that there will be no action taken during the present session of Congress on the Alabama Treaty. The shortness of the session and the large amount of business before Congress, coupled with the fact that it is likely to give rise to a long debate in Executive session, will in all probability preclude its consideration until after the 4th of March. There is no chance whatever of its ratification, but Senators will not be contented with a simple vote of rejection.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

The St. Thomas Treaty is still imbedded in the Committee on Foreign Relations, but an adverse report will be presented whenever it is taken up.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, met this afternoon, but reached no result. The contested point is the House amendment to consolidate the South American missions. Gen. BUTLER, who is on the Committee, now expresses his willingness to accept Chili, thus allowing Gen. KILPATRICK to remain undisturbed, but Senator SUMNER objects to any change at all. A disagreement is probable and another conference will probably follow.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The President sent to the House to-day a brief, veto message of the Copper Tariff bill, which will be found elsewhere; it was not read, but will be acted on to-morrow when the bill originally passed. It had but a two-thirds vote in the House, and its friends claim that the vote makes it several votes stronger. In the Senate it passed by a vote largely in excess of two-thirds, and it is generally believed that it will be carried to-day in both Houses. This is the second veto this session.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The report of the Election Frauds Committee will be submitted to the House to-morrow. It is very elaborate and very much longer than any paper in New-York even will care to print, making over eighty pages of printed matter. It covers the whole subject and a great deal more. It is written with all the legal research, all verbosity, for which its author, Judge LAWRENCE, is noted. It deals with the facts of the frauds in New-York, and presents an appalling case of crime and outrage upon the ballot-box, half of it is devoted to an exhaustive discussion of the remedies for such frauds. Which discussion ramifies into a proposed amendment of the Naturalization laws, the election of Representatives, amendments to the Constitution and the counting of the electoral vote. In fact, nearly every phase of election affairs pertinent to this investigation, or otherwise, near or remote, from the outrages of the repeaters in the Sixth Ward, down to BUTLER'S recent outrage in the House, is discussed from a high legal standpoint, and constitutional remedies proposed. Portions of the report will be found very interesting, but in general it will lack readers because of its interminable length.

THE EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House, passed, without debate, to-day morning hour, a joint resolution granting the right of road through the public domain to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, known on the Pacific coast. This road will run through the northern portion of Texas and this resolution revives all the powers and privileges of the old El Paso Railroad charter of Texas, which granted 10,000,000 acres of land.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

HOSPITALITIES OFFERED TO MR. JOHNSON.

The Mayor of Baltimore and a Committee of the Baltimore City Council called at the Executive Mansion this forenoon for the purpose of presenting to President JOHNSON the resolutions passed by the Council of that city tendering to the President the hospitalities of Baltimore during his passage through that place en route to Nashville, at the close of his Administration. Representative PHELPS, of Maryland, accompanied them and introduced the gentlemen to Mr. JOHNSON. Mayor RAINE read the resolutions and addressed the President in a few brief remarks, making complimentary reference to his career. The President expressed his gratitude at the compliment, and in reference to the invitation signified that he would be glad to accept it, and would at a future time designate a day when he would visit Baltimore, which would be satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. JOHNSON spoke about two minutes, and in the course of his remarks alluded to his administration of the office of President, which he stated had been exercised in the interest of peace and harmony and for the general good of the country, without regard to any present or future personal popularity. His constant aim had been toward the restoration of prosperity to the country and the happiness of all its citizens. The proceedings were held in the East Room, about fifty persons being present, the majority of whom accompanied the Committee from Baltimore.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT has been at his headquarters all day. Several visitors called, but nothing of special interest transpired.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The full extent of the bill restricting the franking privilege, which went to the President for his signature, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Government, member of Congress, or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege, to exercise said privilege otherwise than by the use of his written autograph signature upon matter transmitted, and all letters or other mail matter not thus franked by the written signature of a person entitled by law to the franking privilege shall be charged with the rates of postage which are now or may hereafter be established by law.

CABINET OFFICERS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Cabinet officers WELLES, SCHOFIELD and EVARTS had long interviews with the President this morning.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who has been here several days, left the city this evening.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of T. W. Moore, Esq., Thomas P. Porter, Esq., of Kentucky, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. M. A. Carpenter, William A. Rockwell, Esq., of Wisconsin, and Horace M. Hastings, Esq., of California, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this Court.

No. 79—Adolphus Durand, appellant, vs. The Insurance Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in the cause with costs.

No. 76—Wm. C. Brown, appellant, vs. James B. Gibson, claimant of the bark J. P. Wheeler, and No. 74—The Pacific Fire Insurance Company, appellant, vs. James B. Gibson, claimant of the bark J. P. Wheeler. Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decrees of the said Circuit Court in the cause with costs.

No. 75—The Town of Beloit, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Samuel C. Morgan. The arguments of counsel in this cause were concluded by Mr. Hunt for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Carpenter for the town of Beloit. Mr. Morgan, and by Mr. Ryan for the town of Beloit.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Ihrie, Paymaster, has been ordered to report to Gen. Leslie for duty in the Pay Department of New-York Headquarters. Maj. Van Buren has been ordered to Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory. First Lieutenant C. L. Rogers of the Fifth Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan for duty in the Department of the Missouri.

Admiral DAVIS' communication to the Navy Department on the employment of the vessels of the South Atlantic Squadron during December, as follows: The *Swatara* was off Montevideo; the *Proteus* and *Quinnebaug* were at anchor off Buenos Ayres; the *Wasp* was off Montevideo, and the *Roanoke* was off Corrientes.

Surgeon GIHON, U. S. N., has been ordered to special duty in connection with the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, San Francisco.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

A SHORT SESSION.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and after prayer by the Chaplain, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, took a recess until 4 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the unfinished business of Saturday, the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, was postponed, and the Currency bill, as amended in the House, was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to non-concur in the House amendment, with a view to asking for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, appealed to Mr. SHERMAN to let the bill be passed for a time until there should be a larger attendance of Senators, and Mr. SHERMAN agreed to do so.

THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF EXPORTS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Exports and Drawbacks.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the bill so as to abolish also the office of Naval Officer.

Mr. SHERMAN asked him to withdraw the amendment as one which would give rise to discussion, and thereby embarrass the bill, but Mr. FESSENDEN declined, and insisted upon a vote on the amendment. He said there were only six ports in the country that had Naval Officers. In all the other ports the duties of Naval Officer were performed by the Collector, and the Collectors of these six ports also could easily perform the duties if the office of Naval Officer was abolished.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had no objection to the question from Connecticut would be abolishing one of the most important in the country, and was therefore, strongly opposed to the abolition of it.

Mr. FESSENDEN'S amendment was rejected, and the bill was then passed.

RECEIVER O'TOOLE.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported the House resolution in relation to certain testimony in the case of Receiver O'TOOLE, of the late Internal Revenue Department, from the firm of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, and upon his motion it was taken up and passed.

THE CURRENCY BILL AGAIN.

Mr. SHERMAN then renewed his motion to disagree to the House resolution in relation to the Currency bill, and asked a Committee of Conference.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called attention to section 3 of the features of the House amendment, whereby the provision requiring States having banking associations to pay in all excess of currency to pay it into the Treasury for distribution was repealed.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was not prepared to say that he would not agree to all the House amendments, but he did not like the idea of the Government assuming the regulation of the currency by the States. It was a matter of legislation, and ought to be left to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. POMEROY said he would vote for the Senate amendment, because it would secure at least an approximation to specie.

Mr. CASSERLY suggested that the bill be sent to be framed to a Committee of Conference, or be hastily legislated upon at the end of the session, and will in favor of leaving it to be dealt with under the circumstances of the case, as proposed by the amendment.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend the fourth section of the House amendment limiting the circulation of notes to banks in States having less than their pro rata of banking circulation to twenty millions, and providing that an equal amount of United States notes shall be retired as the currency shall be issued.

Mr. SHERMAN said, that the amendment, if passed, would lead to extended debate, which might result in the defeat of the bill for the session; and, if so, no power on earth could be able to prevent a sweeping redistribution of the currency of the National Banks.

Mr. CAMERON repeated his views of the great importance of the subject, and predicted that the time was near when the Government would sever its connection with the National Banks.

Mr. CONKLING offered a long amendment as an additional section, which was rejected.

After further discussion the Senate, by a vote of 27 nays to 21 yeas, refused to concur in the amendment, and, by another vote, asked for a Committee of Conference.

THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill to regulate the appraisement and collection of duties on imports was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the bill as proposing a new experiment, demanding an increased number of Custom House officers, and to foster corruption.

Mr. TRUMBULL defended the bill, and said its objects were to avoid the delays which occur in the city of New-York in the inspection of goods consigned to interior points.

Mr. MORGAN opposed the bill because it proposed to make a further application of the bonding system, which had already injuriously affected the commerce of the country, and to declare it unconstitutional. He also opposed the bill because it provided for the erection of an army of new Custom-house officers. He was going on to state other objections when he yielded to

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the Constitutional Amendment as it came from the House. Carried.

Mr. STEWART then moved to non-concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. BUCKALEW appealed to the Senate to refuse to yield to the disposition of the House, which has got into the habit of acting in its own way in regard to all measures of a political character.

Mr. WARNER moved to concur in the House amendment.

Mr. POMEROY objected to the Constitutional Amendment being pressed now, when everybody understood that the session on Wednesday was to be devoted to the consideration of business.

The President appointed as the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate in regard to the Currency bill, Messrs. SHERMAN, MORGAN and CAMERON.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone the consideration of the amendment to-day, and make the bill to regulate the appraisement and collection of duties on imports.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the motion, because he was opposed to the bill, and also because he did not wish to have it come up to-morrow after the morning hour as unfinished business.

The motion was not carried, and the Constitutional Amendment was again taken up.

After a brief discussion it was again postponed, on motion of Mr. CAMERON.

THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

The Senate then took up and passed the bill supplementary to the act to authorize the construction of a tunnel branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

The bill to incorporate the National Junction Railway Company was then taken up, and, pending action upon it, the Senate, at 11 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To recognize the Independence of Cuba. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PARIS—To require persons applying for copyright to deposit a copy of their work in the State Library of the State in which they reside. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. NORTON—A joint resolution of the Alabama Legislature, to urge on Congress the payment of interest on 5 per cent. of the two and three per cent. bonds that accrued between the years 1841 and 1851. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PIERCE—To devote a part of the public lands in Alabama to the works of internal improvement in that State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JULIAN—Relative to soldiers' bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PILE—Resolutions of the Missouri Legislature in favor of equalizing soldiers' bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WARMOUTH—Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature for an extension of time for the construction of the St. Croix River Railroad to Bayfield, to the Northern Wisconsin Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Granting right of way, and public lands of the United States, for the construction of the Orville and Virginia City Railroad line. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DONNELLY—In relation to agricultural lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in reference to claims for damage occasioned by the Quantrell and other rebel raids, to a Court-house and Post Office at Topeka, a Custom-house and Post Office at Leavenworth, and asking for further subsidies in money and bonds for the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. TIPP—To amend the National Banking law. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution granting right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean; and moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, remarked that it was a very important measure, and appealed to the House to allow some discussion upon the question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered; ayes 47, noes 123.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Negatived. Yeas 92, nays 134. The joint resolution was then passed. Yeas 134, nays 47.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. SCHENCK called up the bill introduced by him and reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to strengthen the public credit and provide additional revenue for the payment of certain bonds.

He moved to suspend the rules, so as to limit debate to two hours, the speeches to be confined to ten minutes each.

Mr. SCOFIELD stated that the Committee on Appropriations would endeavor to press the Appropriation bills, and that a day would be given to them. He reminded the House that the Legislative and Judiciary bills, and the Post Office bill, were still pending, and that the Indian Appropriation bill had come back from the Senate with a large number of amendments, some of which would give rise to debate. He hoped that if those bills could be disposed of by three days of each week, they could not be passed this session, and the next Congress would require to have a long session after the 4th of March.

The Speaker added that there were seventy-six Reports of Committees to be made, some of which would give rise to debate.

The House refused to suspend the rules for a two-hours' debate.

Mr. SCHENCK said he did not wish to press such a bill without some debate. He moved to suspend the rules for a debate of one hour.

After he had made some remarks the House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would then have to go on with his remarks, and move the previous question on the passage of the bill. He then said:

REMARKS OF MR. SCHENCK.

Mr. SCHENCK—Mr. Speaker, when I introduced some years or months ago the bill which is embodied in H. R. 1, on the files of the House, and had it printed and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, I gave notice that on a motion to recommit, which I presumed would be made, I should call it up for consideration. I now, in accordance with that notice, bring the subject before the House for its consideration. I do not, by any motion now submitted, intend to press the bill to a vote, but I shall hope not only that the motion to recommit may prevail, but that after such discussion as may be deemed expedient and desirable at this early period of the session, the bill may happen upon its passage and receive the favorable judgment of the House. I am somewhat afraid the hour of the session and sometime after the Committee of Ways and Means, since the bill has been before them they have given it careful examination and consideration, and have instructed me to report their approval of the bill with a recommendation that it be passed. Entertaining such sentiments, I do not propose, in speaking with any further remarks, I will not do it here on the call of the States' roll.

The bill was then read by the Clerk, and Mr. SCHENCK resumed:

Mr. Speaker, the first criticism that will naturally be made on the bill is as to its title. That title will be found to vary little from H. R. 1. I do not pretend that it embraces by any means all that it may become necessary to do in order to the restoration of our country and Government to a sound financial condition. I do not pretend that it is more than a step or two in that direction. But the first step in that direction must be taken, and I submit to the House that the proposed bill does that. It provides for the payment of certain bonds which are safe and of obvious and primary necessity, and which will be adopted with such unanimity or by such majority as will assure them the beginning and leading to some fixed and settled policy to be developed as our national policy in the future. To the future and to another Congress I am willing to leave much of the work of providing for the payment of the bonds and notes of a day; and the persistence and the ultimate success of any such work of restoration is generally presumed to the deliberation and action with which it is conducted. And I believe more than this. I believe that with a nation, as with an individual, health is to be regained by rest and nursing, more even than by the use of right remedies, and that we can reach only through gradual convalescence a normal soundness of condition. Disease may be prevented by any important action. Restore confidence, and as consider briefly the revenue of the United States. I will not ask to hear me speak of our resources. In that direction the theme is too vast for our present discussion. Measuring the future wealth of this broad land by the present, as we do the present by its income on the past, it is almost impossible to set a limit to the increase. We have a look at the actual means we have now or may count on hereafter with which to meet, provide for and discharge every incumbrance on this our magnificent and rich national inheritance. Take first the revenues of the past year, with all its exceptional and unfavorable circumstances. We have had a corrupt and extravagant Administration. Inefficient and dishonest officers either failed to levy or collect a great share of the taxes, or else failed to report and defraud the Government, while conviction of the scoundrels has, in most instances, only been followed by Executive pardon. Foreign territory was purchased at a cost of $7,200,000 in gold; equal to $10,000,000 of currency. The bounties paid to soldiers who served in the war against the rebellion was $40,000,000. The arrears of accumulated pay paid, the compound interest notes amounted to over $10,000,000. We have had to disburse to meet the great expense of an Indian war, other millions beyond the ordinary needs of a time of peace. Other large expenditures have been rapid, which, on a peace footing after this is wholly or in part escape, to keep up a military force in the unreconstructed States of the South, and to support the Freedmen's Bureau and other machinery incident to the government of those States in their abnormal and transitional condition. And yet with all these extraordinary demands on the Treasury a balance of over $100,000,000 was carried to surplus account at the close of the fiscal year. Look next to the coming year, and what is the prospect? The Secretary of the Treasury has estimated for the fiscal year to end on the 30th of June, 1870, to meet all expenditures, including interest on the public debt, $266,000,000 This is against $258,000,000 for the present year, which will expire on the 30th of June, 1869; making a difference in our favor of $23,000,000. But the Committee on Appropriations in this House assure us that all that will be required for the next fiscal year will not exceed $240,000,000, thus furnishing an additional saving of $15,000,000, or an aggregate retrenchment of $40,000,000, as compared with the present year. I have confidence that this is not too favorable a statement. What will probably be our receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the Commissioner of Revenue, Mr. WELLS, has estimated as follows:

From customs duties, in gold	$170,000,000
From internal taxes on the basis of the present laws, and with a new and more efficient and economical collection	160,000,000
From miscellaneous sources, including the premium on gold, sales of land and other public property, &c.	25,000,000
Making a total of	$355,000,000

The reasons of the Special Commissioner for anticipating an increase of revenue, are set forth with some fullness of detail in the able official report made by him last month. They are founded, so far as revenue from internal taxes is concerned, in the increase in the receipts to be expected from distilled spirits, tobacco, cigars and other sources. These receipts will be much increased, as is already proved by the working of the amended law of July last relating to distilled spirits; and it, and the other revenue laws, will be still further improved when I have passed the House and gone to the Senate, revising, reforming and readjusting the whole system of internal taxation, with its provisions for saving more from banks, brokers, whiskey, liquor, amusements and various luxuries. I am sure a large aggregate can thus be raised for public use, without any proportionate addition to the burdens of the people. But counting confidently on a reformed, faithful and honest administration of the Government under the incoming President, and on a larger public income, with a still further reduction of the expenditures, without change of the laws, than the Special Commissioner has estimated. Studying the subject with all the care and calculation that I have been able to give to it, I venture to set my figures against his. I believe we shall have for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

From customs duties (in gold)	$180,000,000
From internal taxes	180,000,000
From miscellaneous sources	20,000,000
A total of	$380,000,000

This will indicate a surplus for that year of $80,000,000, as against a surplus estimated by the Special Commissioner of $60,000,000, over the aggregate of needed expenditures estimated by the Committee on Appropriations. Let not gentlemen assume me to be over-sanguine. The immense and wonderful growth of agricultural resources in the great interior of our country—on the rich plains and in the valleys of the West and Northwest—and of the mineral wealth which is much more than beginning to be understood and developed in the Middle States, among the mountains of the Pacific slope, and in other portions of our wide-spread country, are subjects of familiar speculation. But who has yet fully anticipated what is to be the measure of prosperity secured to the States which have so lately emerged from a career of mad rebellion? Whatever their crimes and the crimes of their people have cost us in blood and treasure, they at least will have recompense for all their sufferings and disorders and temporary impoverishment in the restoration of that which formerly paralyzed their energies. Under a system of free labor and general industry, when they shall have grown wiser than they yet are, so as to put aside the political and social obstacles which stifle the full impulse of the energies of wealth, it is not possible to predicate a limit to the career of prosperity on which they may enter; and such prosperity must come, by its returns in the shape of taxes, help to contribute, far beyond what that part of the country has done heretofore, to fill the common treasury of the land.

Mr. Speaker, I will not pursue this subject of national resources and national revenue any further. I return to the practical questions which occupy all minds: How are we to restore an inspired public credit? How are we to be relieved of the inconvenience of a depreciated currency? What are the first steps? What is to be the order of succession? What is to be the first thing to pay mind? Foremost of all duties is to meet directly, squarely, honestly the questions, What do we owe, and to what agency are we bound to pay? Let us dig to the solid rock and on that build. For this I offer the first section of this bill. And as to the amount our creditors, at home and abroad. This great nation cannot afford to be otherwise. Our credit in the money market of the world ought to be as high as the highest, and it is nigher almost the lowest on the list, measured by the rate of interest which we have to pay on our public bonds. It is not because we are less able to pay about as fast as we can, but because we have given them no reason to doubt our willingness to meet our obligations in the letter and spirit of the terms on which they were contracted. I have just what I read from a foreign paper which has just come to hand, called LA CAUSERIE, a French journalist and economist, has published in the Paris, at Paris, a very friendly notice of American securities in Europe. An English paper, translating and republishing this article, makes this comment:

"If the French get hold of the idea that the American bonds are not payable in gold, that the present rising country in the United States, that we now scrupulously honorable among communities is the Great Republic, an exodus will follow from Europe, and the credit of Germany is impaired with Germans, and the consequence is that the strength of American credit in Europe centers in Frankfort. The time will shortly come when that credit will be as great in London."

Can anything be truer? *You are at home doors; and yet that is written in no spirit of hostility.*

We have issued certain bonds, and agreed to pay them only "in lawful money." In the United States' notes, in that which by law we have made currency in this country, and for which it is so stipulated in the bonds authorizing the issue, we have a right to pay. We have issued certain other bonds under provisions of law which only describe the amount of them as so many "dollars." In these cases we have not been expected to pay that the "dollar" was to mean or stand for anything else than what the dollar had been held to by Always since the beginning of the Government a hundred cents, or its equivalent in coin. We have had disputes among ourselves as to the true meaning of these statutes, but in construing interpretations have been given, decisions rendered, and contradictions made by the various departments and tribunals of the Government, until, in the minds of almost all men, the bonds referred to have been made to ashe to endeavor to have a clear meaning through ambiguity. Honest men have remembered, too, that the bonds were taken out of the faith of contemporaneous declarations by Congress that they were payable in gold. But there, in the law, all the while, has stood out plainly the promise to pay so many dollars to the public creditor. Let us do it. Let us do it, remembering that the great primary property of a nation is its credit, on the maintenance of which mainly depends its very power to defend. Remembering, too, that while dealings between individuals of the same country may be postponed in the absence of express agreement to be in what is made the lawful currency of the country, a nation, on the contrary, is held to the individual member of the family of nations, and when it puts forth its obligations it offers them not only to its own citizens, but to the market of the world. And of the world the standard of value and medium of exchange which all Governments have concurred in making of the precious metals. So much for the first section of the bill. The second section is not a provision for the creation of specie payments, but a preparation for resumption. It leaves to the people by their voluntary transactions to bring about for themselves a change from the use of depreciated paper to the representative of actual value. And while this is done by giving the power to enforce contracts in coin and coin values, the provision is so carefully guarded in terms as not to be subject to the objection most frequently urged against such an act of legislation. It cannot be made an instrument in the hands of a hard creditor for the oppression of an embarrassed debtor under the specious pretext of enforcing a contract to pay in coin. I do not think there are few intelligent persons now who do not believe that a return to specie payments is desirable. The common judgment of the country is for only such paper substitute to be used for a circulating medium, as is convertible at pleasure into that which is recognized as a safer and more certain measure of values all the world over. Whether in view of the decision just made by the Supreme Court of the United States any provision of law is legislating away the right to pay in coin bonds which by necessary, perhaps, is a question. But it is a question which had better be resolved by positive enactment. And in any event it is desirable to be moving in the direction of judicial judgment. But how, or by what process, are we to come back to the gold standard? That is the problem to be solved. Return at once to specie payments is from the want of coin sufficient for such an occasion, simply impossible. And if such sudden resumption were possible, it would be most disastrous in its effects by the ruin it would bring upon the debtor class, which controls a majority of the property in the country.

A scheme for resumption to take place at a certain date in the future, to be fixed by law, would be productive, I believe, of embarrassment and disaster little less serious and immediate. While the Government would be hoarding or purchasing coin to prepare for the event day, the withdrawal of that vast part of our currency from any use as such, and so enhancing its comparative value by an increased demand, brokers and speculators, on the other hand, stimulated and tempted by the percentage of profit to be made by the operation, would be buying up coin as an article of merchandise, and out of circulation and laying it up for conversion into gold when the day of coin payments should arrive. Thus the channels of trade would be drained of money in two directions, and the country deprived in a good degree of both kinds of currency. Prices of all property and of labor would fall, under this compound operation of the present supply of a circulating medium until the prescribed period for resumption; and then the hoarders of greenbacks, having converted them into coin, would make accumulated gain by purchasing everything else the millions notes to which their money would then be exchangeable at a third profit. It would follow from the subsequent gradual and natural rise of prices to an ordinary specie standard. To me it seems that every plan is a mistake which proposes resumption as the direct object of legislation, or which at this time would enforce specie payments as a specific object. Resumption, in my opinion, to be safe and lasting, must come as a consequence of an economical and auspicious administration of our financial affairs. And here I conclude. It is for the House now to determine by its action whether the Bill I offer embodies in its two plain and simple propositions the true policy of legislation on this subject. If we not all cordially unite in a clear, bold declaration which will strengthen our national credit, and at the same time popularize the use of coin as a means of drawing up to the level of its universal value a paper basis which is now depreciated, and which, if not checked, will become still more depreciated? If we do not, I shall be mistaken. Pardon me if I add that I feel quite sure of the good effect of this measure, when I see that its mere introduction, and the indorsement of it by my Committee, and the prospect of its becoming a law, have already had a happy influence on the public credit, and that even the proposed vote to the Secretary of the Government at home and abroad. No other fact could so enforce my argument. We are a nation of abundant wealth and wonderfully increasing resources; let us add to these, universal confidence in our good faith, and no Power can command on more favorable terms the capital of the whole world. In short, we may need of the capital of the whole world.

THE WOOD AFRICAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

After Mr. SCHENCK concluded his remarks, Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation bill, the cutting of Mr. SCHENCK'S bill for the present.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 97, nays 42.

The SPEAKER, before leaving the Chair, announced that he would to-morrow morning lay before the House the President's veto message on the Copper bill.

The House then, at 2:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POLAND in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. BRAMAN'S motion to reduce the item for letter-carriers from $1,500,000 to $900,000, and to abolish the letter-carrier system.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 69, nays 78.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to reduce the item to $1,000,000.

Mr. SCHENCK moved an amendment providing for an extension of the letter-carrier system to every city having a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

Mr. SCOFIELD stated that the Senate, which cuts down the appropriation for yards and docks, was non-concurred in.

The second amendment cutting down the appropriation for the Washington Navy-yard from $2,500 to $50,000, was concurred in.

The ninth amendment restoring $5, appropriation for the surgeons of the Naval Academy to $50,000, was non-concurred in.

The nineteenth amendment, the appropriation for guidance to the harbor of Midway Island in the Pacific Ocean, $50,000, was concurred in.

The twenty-seventh amendment, the appropriation of $7,000 for the purchase of a house for the use of the Secretary of the Navy, was concurred in.

The twenty-eighth amendment, the appropriation of $100,000 for land service between Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, and Helena, Montana Territory, Rejected.

Mr. BRAMAN moved to reduce the item for miscellaneous payments, including balances to foreign countries, from $291,000 to $200,000. Agreed to.

Mr. KASAUAGUE moved to insert an item of $100,000 for land service between Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, and Helena, Montana Territory. Rejected.

Mr. BRAMAN moved to reduce the item for defraying expenses of the Court of Claims from $75,000 to $50,000. Agreed to.

Mr. ELA opposed the amendment and spoke of the extravagance of the Post Office Department. He moved to reduce the item to about a million. Rejected.

Mr. BRAMAN'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER moved to amend the Post Office and Post-Roads act, so as to direct the mails to any route to be carried by railroad, steamship, stage-coach, horseback, or by special messenger. Agreed to.

Mr. PERHAM moved an amendment abolishing the franking privilege, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. BRAMAN made a point of order on it, it was ruled to be out of order.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendments extending the letter-carrier system to cities of 20,000 inhabitants, and the amendment authorizing the Post Master-General to send mails by any mode of conveyance, was rejected. All the other amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE DUTIES ON SALTPETRE.

Mr. BROOKS presented memorials from the brewers in Ulster County, N. Y., and in New-Jersey, for a repeal of the duties on saltpetre.

The House resumed the session at 7:30 o'clock.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Wisconsin, moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas 12, nays [illegible].

The motion of Mr. SPALDING was agreed to, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POMEROY in the chair.

The first amendment of the Senate, which cuts down the appropriation for yards and docks, was non-concurred in.

The second amendment cutting down the appropriation for the Washington Navy-yard from $2,500 to $50,000, was concurred in.

The ninth amendment restoring $5, appropriation for the surgeons of the Naval Academy to $50,000, was non-concurred in.

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THE DUTIES ON SALTPETRE.

Mr. BROOKS presented memorials from the

The New-York Tribune, Published 1869

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
No. 114 Irving-place.
LUCIOLLE DU NORD. (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mme. Lagrange, Mlle. Durand, Mme. Rebaudi, Messrs. Brignoli, Orlandini, Antonucci and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, C. Hind, Monroe, North, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
No. 140 to 146 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Genevieve, Messrs. Currier, Gabel, Bourgain, Bodeux, Genet, Poon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
No. 728 Broadway.
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND and FOGG'S JONTAS. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Maher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
POSTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Gratian, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. Leclercq, Mr. C. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. G. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, W. H. Stanair and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning, Norman, Lingard, Leon and others.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Miss Elise Holt, Miss Jackson, Miss Pitt, Miss Williams, Messrs. Marlowe, Lewis, Paxton, Wall and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—IXION. Evening—FRA DIAVOLO and FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 30th-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Mr. Neil Warner, Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, corner Canal-st.
THE SAVAGE. ONE OF THE BOYS, VARIETIES. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL HALL.
472 Broadway, near 3d-av.
ELIXIR OF LOVE. (Burlesque.) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after the hour of classification, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Parliament yesterday, Mr. FORTESCUE stated that the Government proposed to release forty-five Fenian prisoners, some of whom were leaders in the late insurrectionary movements. Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD has been elected to the British Parliament. The Fenian prisoners, COSTELLO and WARNER, who were imprisoned in Dublin, were yesterday liberated.

The Sublime Porte has revoked all his former decrees and orders against the Greeks, and also has opened the Turkish ports to Greek shipping.

The Spanish Press advise the preservation of friendly relations with the United States Government.

The Greek Chambers have dissolved, and the new Chambers will convene in May.

Another Polar expedition has sailed from Bremen.

CUBA.

The volunteers who form part of the garrison of the City of Havana, on Sunday sent a deputation to Captain-General DULCE demanding that rigorous measures should be at once adopted to put down the rebellion and to punish traitors. When off duty they swaggered about the streets crying "death to traitors," and creating much consternation. Yesterday another deputation waited on the Captain-General and repeated the demand, insisting that the rebels arrested during the late riots should be immediately executed. Gen. DULCE replied that the prisoners must be tried legally, and that he would permit no interference with the plans agreed upon for the suppression of the rebellion. This action of the volunteers caused quite a panic in the city, and business was suspended to a great extent.

CONGRESS.

As the Senate was in session yesterday on the House bill concerning the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, no session was convened until 7:30. The Tenure-of-Office bill was then postponed, and the Currency bill introduced by the House, was introduced by Mr. SHERMAN, who moved to a consideration in the amendment, but was inclined to wait for a fuller attendance of Senators. A bill was then introduced providing for the abolition of the office of Superintendent of Exports and Drawbacks, which was passed. The House resolutions concerning the Dodsworth & O'Toole matter were concurred in. Mr. SUMNER called up the Currency bill again, which, after some discussion, gave place to the House amendments to the bill concerning the collection and appraisement of duties on imports, which was concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked for. The Senate then took up the constitutional amendment as reported from the House, which, after some discussion, was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday, on a call of the States, a large number of bills and joint resolutions were presented. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, presented a bill granting right of way to the Northern Pacific Railroad; which was passed. Mr. SCHENCK then introduced the Public Credit bill and made a long and interesting speech in the subject. Mr. BUTLER moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. After some modifications the bill passed. At the evening session the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and after some discussion postponed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and postponed. Mr. BUTLER reported on the Indian Appropriation bill, and the House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

A very serious difficulty has arisen between Bishop MCQUAID and the Catholics of Auburn. It appears that the Bishop removed Rev. THOMAS O'FARRERTY, who had been pastor of the Auburn congregation for twenty-three years, and appointed Rev. M. KAVANAGH in his place. On Sunday, Father KAVANAGH attempted to say mass, when the congregation resolved itself into a public meeting and refused to allow him to proceed. A number of the prominent members took Father KAVANAGH from the altar and quickly led him out of the church, and the Bishop was induced to follow him. At a subsequent meeting the congregation resolved to stand by their old pastor, denounced the action of the Bishop, and declared they would no longer submit to the "one-man power" attempted to be exercised over them, but to appeal to the Pope if necessary. They also resolved that the new pastor should not occupy the parsonage, and further trouble is anticipated.

The President has granted a pardon to JACOB OSTS, who was sentenced to Brooklyn in 1867 on conviction of arson in the third degree. An appeal from the conviction was taken, pending which the District-Attorney became convinced that the testimony on which OSTS had been convicted was false, and refused to prosecute further. OSTS was never in custody, but as the sentence is recorded against him, pardon is granted for the purpose of restoring to him the rights of citizenship.

The recent investigation into the affairs of the James Steam Cotton Mills at Newburyport, Mass., led to the discovery of a deficiency of $25,000 in the accounts of the Treasurer.

A man named MACKINSON, living at Port Deposit, Md., on Saturday had some trouble with two young men named OSBY, both of whom he shot, wounding them severely. A constable who attempted to arrest MACKINSON was also shot, and it is feared he will die of his injuries. MACKINSON was finally lodged in jail.

A destructive fire occurred about two miles from Baltimore, at the stone barn and stables of Mr. GRABENHORST, on Saturday morning. At the time the fire broke out there were 108 cows and eight horses in the stable, which were secured before the fire reached them. A large quantity of farming implements, feed, hay, &c., were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $75,000, on which there is $30,000 insurance. A man named ROBERT HADDEN, who is supposed to have set fire to the buildings, was arrested and committed for trial.

Miss SARAH DAUBE, of Troy, was passing a store in Troy on Saturday, in front of which several express wagons were being unloaded. One of the horses suddenly commenced to back, and Miss DAUBE was caught between the wagon and the building, and so seriously injured that her life is despaired of.

A young man named BELL, a member of the Cigar-Makers' Union at Southwick, Mass., was arrested on Sunday for assaulting a non-Union cigar-maker. BELL attempted to escape from the officer, when the latter shot him, killing him instantly.

THOMAS NUGENT, MICHAEL MICKEL and WM. ROBERTSON were arrested in Troy yesterday, charged with having murdered EDWARD FLYNN on the previous night. FLYNN, who was a young mechanic, was crossing the river on the ice, when he was assailed by four ruffians, and fearfully beaten with clubs. A friend found him and conveyed him home, when he died within an hour. The ringleader of the gang of ruffians, ROBERT PICKETT, has not yet been arrested. The murderers are all very young.

J. H. BELL and D. W. REAVE, the Election Commissioners of Wawayanda, who refused to answer questions before the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, are on their way to Washington in charge of the House Sergeant-at-Arms.

The President yesterday sent to the House a veto of the bill imposing additional duties on copper and copper ore. It will be found in full in another column.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Legislature on contested seats yesterday, much testimony was taken tending to show how extensively frauds were practiced at the recent elections.

The Lyceum of Natural History held its annual meeting last evening. Mr. JOHN S. NEWBERRY was elected President; Mr. PRIME, Treasurer, and Mr. BOUTON, Librarian. The society comprises 200 members.

The printers and clothing cutters on strike held meetings yesterday, as usual. The progress both have made in gaining their respective advances of wages, is very satisfactory thus far, and the strikes will probably soon close.

There was no parade in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday yesterday. The banks, Brokers' Boards and public offices, were, however, closed, and the theatres *matinées* were well attended. Balls in the evening were numerous. Prominent among these were those of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, at the Academy of Music; the Gerrolstier Club, at Apollo Hall, and the three Cavalry Squadrons, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac, preliminary to a permanent organization, was held yesterday at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment. Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN presided. It was resolved to have a grand reunion in this City on the 9th of July next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder HACKETT sentenced another burglar to the Penitentiary for five years.

The trial of DONATO MIGALDO, an Italian, charged with murdering JOHN BULLARD by stabbing him, on the 4th July last, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. It will probably be concluded to-day.

The Beef Cattle market was dull yesterday. There was a heavy supply of lank and bony Texan rangers, and a large number of rough and thin State Cattle, with a large proportion of half-fattened Stags and old Oxen. Scarcely any Fat Cattle were sold for over 16c. ₱ lb., net weight. Sellers tried hard to maintain their top prices at 16c. ₱ lb., net weight, but most of the sales seemed to be made at about 15@15½c. ₱ lb. Hundreds of Cattle did not bring over 10c.@11c. The Sheep trade is tolerably fair, and prices are maintained at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., live weight, for fair to good things. Several good droves were sold at 9c. ₱ lb., and a few other droves were reported as sold at 10c. ₱ lb. A few selected Sheep, which had been fattened on grain and roots, brought 8c. ₱ lb. The Swine market is becoming more and more dull. City dressed were held at 14c. ₱ lb., and in some instances at 14½c.@14¾c. ₱ lb., with slow sales. The arrivals consisted of the poorest lot of rough and shabby Swine, that has been received in a long time past. Live Hogs are nominal at 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., with a few at 11½c.

The Tenure-of-Office.

The Republicans of the Senate in caucus decided yesterday to postpone all further action on the Tenure-of-Office bill, until the first week of next session. This settles the matter, of course, until that time. It is decided that Gen. GRANT is to enter upon his Administration under all the embarrassments and drawbacks of that law. He cannot remove a single man from office, no matter how flagrant, corrupt or inefficient he may have been. He can only suspend him, for reasons which he must assign to the Senate, and if that body deems them sufficient, then the officer may be removed. As a matter of course very little can be done in the way of reforming the Civil Service of the country under these circumstances. It is about as effectual a check upon movements looking toward reform as could well be devised. If the Senate shall see reason for being satisfied with Gen. GRANT's action during the first week of the next session,—that is, if each Senator shall feel satisfied that he can keep his special favorites in office whether the law is repealed or not, that body may consent to its repeal; but it evidently intends to make sure of this point to begin with.

Our Difficulties With England—The Reverdy Johnson Treaty.

We are by no means certain that the treaty which Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has negotiated with England, for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, ought to be ratified by the Senate. Indeed, if our differences with England are so grave and comprehensive as they are represented in some quarters, it is very clear that it ought not to be. It is unquestionably true that the material loss of the ships burned or sunk by the rebel cruisers fitted out in English ports, by no means measures the injury done us by England during the war. It was her premature recognition of the rebels as belligerents, and as entitled to all the rights of a nation at war, which first gave the Confederacy position and strength to carry on the war; and it was the tolerated use by the rebels of English ports, English workmen and English capital in building, arming, manning, equipping and sending to sea rebel cruisers against our commerce, that created a rebel navy, gave vigor and effect to the rebellion, and prolonged the war for a year or more beyond what, but for such aid, would have been its end. And the motive of this extraordinary course was very largely hostility to the United States as a national Power, and a desire to check its growth and arrest the development of its national strength.

But these are acts which constitute national insults and national wrongs. It may be very well urged that such acts of hostility cannot be settled by the payment of damages. The material losses which may have resulted directly from them, even where they can be distinctly traced, do not measure the degree of wrong involved, or the extent of injury inflicted. But for the moral support and encouragement held out by England and France, at the beginning of the rebellion, and at various stages of its progress, it is very doubtful whether the war would have lasted a year,—while it is quite certain it could never have grown so powerful, and lasted so long, and done such serious damage to the country, as it actually did.

On this theory, a large part of the whole cost of the war, in life, in money, and in suffering, may rightfully be charged to England, if this is to be made a matter of account current, and settled on that basis.

But every one sees how absurd that would be. If *this* is our complaint—if we charge England with having prolonged the war and added millions to its cost,—with having swept our commerce from the ocean, driven our flag from the seas, discarded the obligations of neutrality, trampled on our national rights, and insulted our national honor, the question ceases to be one of damages, and becomes one of national honor that can be adjusted only as questions of honor always are adjusted by nations proud enough to feel an insult, and strong enough to redress it. *It can only be settled by war.* If we are to take this view of the wrong done us, we cannot take any other view of the remedy open to us. Nations do not claim damages for their injured honor. They do not present pecuniary claims for rights scoffed at and trampled on. We must either place our complaints of England's action during our war on a different basis,—on some basis that admits the allegation of specific acts, involving specific losses, to be atoned for by specific acts of payment or apology,—or else we must punish the wrong and avenge the insults in the usual way. The world has not outgrown the era of wars, nor has any new mode of settling international controversies been yet devised and accepted.

The *Tribune* finds another mode of settling this difficulty. It is opposed utterly to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's treaty. Our complaint of England, it says, is not for the specific losses she inflicted upon our commerce, or for the tangible injury she caused us,—"not simply for a few ships burned, but for our national rights trampled upon; our national honor wounded; our commerce destroyed; our land, with its sorrows, prolonged; the graves of our heroes multiplied; the burden of our debt largely increased." Nevertheless it thinks all these things may be atoned for,—all difficulties may be settled, and all controversies adjusted by the payment of damages,—provided only that payment is large enough and of the right kind. If England will only *transfer Canada to our jurisdiction*,—abandon all further claim and title to that country and hand it over to us, in satisfaction of our just complaints of her conduct during the war,—the whole quarrel, the *Tribune* thinks, may be amicably settled to the mutual satisfaction and the material advantage of all concerned.

A good many things might be said about this proposition; but one is probably enough. England would much rather go to war with the United States than cede Canada to us on any such grounds. The idea that she would do anything of the kind,—that, by way of confessing her wrong and making atonement for it, she would cede to us the largest and best other colonies, is preposterous and absurd. Such a scheme is open to the weightiest of the objections urged against the Johnson treaty, that it proposes to settle a national wrong by pecuniary damages, and is further subject to the additional objection that it is utterly and absurdly impracticable.

There are three ways of settling our differences, each of which may commend itself to a special class of minds:

1. We can settle it on the basis of the Johnson Treaty, by payment of losses to our satisfaction, to be fixed by a Joint Commission, England having agreed to that mode of adjustment.

2. We can take redress by war, which is the usual and straightforward mode of redressing such injuries and insults as we complain of.

3. We can let things rest, and by recognizing the Cubans, or the Fenians, or the Canadians, or some other revolted fragment of a people as belligerents, convince England practically how the lessons of international obligation she practiced on us can be turned against her, to her own great detriment.

This does not strike us as especially high-toned or especially worthy a great and a powerful nation. England is doubtless more deeply interested in securing the repudiation of the theories of neutrality on which she herself acted during the war, than we are,—and in due time she will probably take the proper steps to secure such a result. But that time will scarcely be hastened by our insisting on keeping our quarrel with her open, in the hope of being able to take advantage of difficulties in which she herself may become involved.

Army Reduction—The Action of the Senate.

The very sensible action of the House in rejecting the Butler and adopting the Blaine amendment will be promptly supported, let us hope, by the Senate. Of course it is easy to suggest very great improvements on the Blaine amendment. It is palpably loose and general in construction, and the work of a hasty effort at compromise—its own author tried to amend it just before the vote, but was refused the permission to do so. But the right things about it are its spirit, its general scope and its *method* of army reduction. This method is the one known as "absorption," which the *Tribune*, preferring Mr. BUTLER's plan of peremptory dismissal, ungraciously calls "turning the army into a gigantic soup-house."

The Blaine amendment ought to receive favor in the Senate, as the latter body has from the first been free from the Butlerian frenzy to hack the army in pieces, and has not manifested special spleen against professional army officers. The experience of the past may well serve to guide present action. Last year, Mr. GARFIELD in the House, and Mr. WILSON in the Senate, introduced bills from their respective military committees for the reduction of the army. These did not, however, from their moderation, suit the views of either House, and were loaded down with amendments till they sank.

Mr. BLAINE's amendment enacts, as is well known, that until the army is reduced to twenty regiments of infantry, five of artillery and five of cavalry, no new commissions shall be issued, and regiments shall be consolidated; and that no new appointments or promotions shall be made, till directed by law, in the Staff Departments at Washington. We say that objections to this provision on some accounts are easy; but it is a great improvement over the harsh and unjust proposition of Gen. BUTLER.

The truth is that Gen. GRANT's policy in the matter of army economy has never been seriously questioned, and as he has frequently been understood to imply that whether with or without Congressional legislation the army should be steadily reduced, we may confidently expect that result to be achieved. Late in the autumn, and indeed after the November election, Gen. GRANT handed to the Secretary of War the briefest of reports, making two suggestions, namely, first, that the Indian Bureau should be transferred to the War Department, and, secondly, that "no general legislation" was needed, while the war on the Plains continued, to reduce the army. The end of the Indian hostilities justified Congress in attempting some "general legislation," but we believe that its course will be wisest the more closely it follows Gen. GRANT's mature conviction as to the way in which reduction should be effected.

The cessation of enlistments and the consolidation of regiments were the plans he then proposed. He was aware, as everybody must be who looks at the inroads made by casualty, both among officers and men, that to stop recruiting and commissioning would force the army to dwindle rapidly, and yet symmetrically, (with consolidation,) to any required standard. We cannot do better than to follow this moderate and efficient plan; and certainly that, with the lopping off of nine millions, (or, nearly one-fourth,) in the appropriation asked for, ought to content everybody for the present.

Pacific Roads—How Many?

The majority of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads are too sanguine to be safe advisers on matters in which their hobbies are involved. The value of railroads as means of promoting national development is undoubted, but to allege that their construction "should take precedence over any and all other objects of legislative endowment" is somewhat to overstate the general merits of the case.

The expediency of at present granting any legislative endowment, involving the money or credit of the Government, is a point which the Committee carefully avoid. But it is the first point to be settled in the controversy. It is idle to debate proposals relating to specific subsidies while the ability of the Government to grant any assistance remains in doubt. And it becomes folly to continue the argument after the question has been determined adversely. The common sense and common honesty of the country have pronounced against paying or promising to pay a dollar outside the legitimate expenditures of the Treasury. There is not a dollar to spare for any other objects, and as for the public credit, that is already taxed to its utmost capacity.

Apart from the duty of Congress to resist all overtures pointing to subsidies, the reasoning of the majority of the Committee in respect of the number of railroads to the Pacific, which it is desirable to construct, seems to us absurdly overdone. Because one Pacific railroad is in course of construction, does it follow that the number of parallel roads shall be multiplied indefinitely? We have yet to see how the endowment lavished upon the existing corporations ends, and how the road fulfills professional promises and popular expectations. There may be some disappointment upon both heads. Certainly enough is known to justify the utmost caution before finally concluding that the Government aid has been wisely expended, or that the reciprocal obligations of the Companies have been fulfilled with a semblance of fidelity. Let us see how these open accounts wind up before calculating the profit-ableness of Pacific railroads. It may be possible to pay too dearly for the steam whistle.

With this road finished and in operation, we shall acquire the data necessary to the formation of an intelligent opinion on the prospect of freight traffic across the continent. Practical business men are not wanting who suggest the possible failure of calculations upon this phase of the subject. So far as freight is concerned, the business of the road will for some time be unprofitable; it may or may not distance all competitors in the carrying trade. In regard to passenger travel, we believe that the road will meanwhile be equal to the requirements of the public. When it comes to be so, private enterprise will make itself heard, and the circumstances of the country may then be more favorable for a reconsideration of the whole question. One Pacific road at a time is enough. The Senate Committee may more usefully expend its energies in protecting the public interests, so far as this road is concerned, than in covering the map with schemes by which only speculators would profit.

The Commercial Navigation Company.

The eyes of Congress have finally been opened to the absurdity of the scheme which was put forward last year by the Commercial Navigation Company for obtaining the monopoly of the United States mail service to Europe. The inability of the Association to fulfill the terms of its contract, and the pernicious character of the legislation which it sought to secure, have been repeatedly exposed in our columns. Both editorially and through the able letters of our correspondent, "Commerce," we have shown that by granting the demands of the Company the mail service would be reduced from four weekly departures to one; that a monopoly of the entire transatlantic mail service would be given for fifteen years; that its cost would be increased while the facilities would be diminished; that whereas we now obtain a profit of $330,000 a year from the returns of our sea and inland postage, under the proposed arrangement with the Commercial Navigation Company, the whole of this sum would be handed over to it, and the expense of the service would be increased from $1,300 per voyage to $11,500 per voyage.

We have also made it clear that in the amendment to the original act of incorporation which the Commercial Navigation Company has recently had before the Senate, it was intended that the Government should guarantee the interest on the bonds of the Company on the basis of three-quarters of the amount received for postage last year, the aggregate of which being about $900,000, would call for the expenditure of $450,000 by the Post Office Department in payment of the interest on these bonds.

Considering that the estimated cost of the seven steamships which the Company proposed to build upon the proceeds of its bonds was $7,000,000, and that the interest money of $450,000, capitalised at six per cent, would give $7,500,000 as the amount of bonds to be issued, we discover that the Government is modestly asked to pay the interest on the entire cost of the proposed mail steamers, and a bonus in addition of $150,000 per annum. In other words, if the Company succeeds in disposing of its bonds at ninety-four per cent., it will have its steamers paid for with the proceeds of the bonds without calling for the investment of any capital by its stockholders.

These enormous special privileges and many others connected with the objectionable features which we have enumerated, are in direct opposition to the interests and convenience of the public. Seeing them in this light, the Senate on Thursday last refused any longer to consider the propositions of the Commercial Navigation Company, and the scheme is defeated in all its parts.

The fate of this project has given a quietus to no less than five other monopoly ocean steamship bills, which were in various stages of preparation for the action of Congress.

The desire on the part of Americans to see a first-class line of transatlantic steamers established under the flag of our country, is earnest and sincere. This end, however, must not be achieved at the expense of reason and right. The shortest and best way of accomplishing the purpose would be to grant a moderate subsidy for four mail services a week, the Post Office Department advertising the contracts and awarding them to the lowest responsible bidder.

The Paraguayan Problem.

A late London telegram, based on real or pretended news from the La Plata, threw the usual doubt once more over the extent of the last Brazilian victory and the situation of LOPEZ. But the letter of our Buenos Ayres correspondent published yesterday—the only coherent and intelligent narrative of events since the decisive battle at Villeta yet made public on this side of the Atlantic, at least—tells a different story.

Defeat, disaster, demoralization, despair, are the successive comments it strikes upon the fortunes of the Paraguayan Army and of Marshal LOPEZ. Indeed, the fall of Villeta sealed the Dictator's fate, and the reduction of Angostura, a few days later, was a foregone conclusion. It was a strong position, perfectly commanding the Paraguay River with its batteries, which numbered no less than 200 guns; in its palmy days, the old Paraguayan Army would have given DE CAXIAS as bloody a repulse as it often had before.

But the old Paraguayan Army no longer existed. Its mere effigy was found in the valiant body-guard of LOPEZ, while the bulk of his forces was made up of younger material than that which NAPOLEON led to slaughter at Waterloo—the tender lads of Paraguay. Even at that, after the prodigious slaughter at Itaoro, Ivaky and Villeta, the Paraguayan Army had been reduced from, say, 15,000 men to the neighborhood of 5,000 or 6,000, including the 1,500 pent up in the water Batteries of Angostura.

It was the consciousness of this condition of their enemy that led the Allied Generals to dictate their note to LOPEZ demanding surrender, before their land assault on the rear of Angostura, of which note, with its reply, our correspondent gives the text. The note was to the last degree unworthy and insulting. The very consciousness of their power should have restrained DE CAXIAS and his allies, GELLY Y OBES and CASTRO, from adopting at such a moment the language of offended dignity, mixed with invective. Instead of talking as victorious soldiers to a defeated soldier, they spoke of themselves as the "armed representatives of their respective Governments in this war to which their nations were provoked by your Excellency." No terms were offered, but the bitter reproach was flung, "on your Excellency's head be all this blood, as well as that which may still be shed."

The reply of LOPEZ was dignified and soldier-like, and to be put among the most eloquent documents of this kind in military literature, worthy of a better man and a better cause. He declared that "a Paraguayan soldier fights as an honorable citizen and a Christian man, preferring to see his country one vast tomb, rather than to see it humiliated." Such language is often idle vaporing; but it is impressive when applied to silent, desolate Paraguay.

As LOPEZ asked to treat for "honorable terms of peace, to conclude the war," and would not listen to the mere word "surrender," the Allies attacked. The cutting down of his remnant of an army of boys was a short task, and when the desperate LOPEZ, surrounded by the tolls of his enemies, burst like a lion through the hostile lines, it was only with a hundred or two of his body-guard attending him.

Then followed the capitulation of the garrison manning the guns of Angostura; the occupation of Asuncion; the pursuit of the steamers of LOPEZ further up the river by the Brazilian monitors; and the occupation of Cerro Leon. We must believe that as a regular war, the struggle is over. But LOPEZ may prolong it forever as an envenomed guerrilla contest, and it is therefore to be hoped that the Allies, before they fall to quarreling over their scanty spoils, will give him acceptable terms of peace.

Negro Testimony.

The Legislature of Kentucky has rejected the bill admitting negro testimony in Courts of justice. No white man can be convicted of crime, no matter how heinous, on the testimony of eye witnesses, provided those witnesses happen to be black. It is difficult to exaggerate the folly or the wrong of such a rule. It renders impossible the equal and impartial administration of justice, and thus strikes at the root of free society. It is not easy to see what motives beyond persistence in a mere prejudice can prompt such action. If a negro's testimony is not credible, a jury of white men, certainly, are not likely to give it undue weight. And it often happens that crimes, to which negroes were the only witnesses, must go wholly unpunished if their testimony is to be excluded. Besides, what is to become of the authority of the Civil Rights provision, if this decision is allowed to stand?

MINOR TOPICS.

The office-hunters have now ceased to trouble President JOHNSON; but he is besieged day and night by the friends and accomplices of such criminals condemned by the United States Courts as he has not yet had the opportunity of pardoning and liberating. His time is short. One week from Thursday next he will cease to be President of the United States, and his power of pardoning criminals will be forever at an end. The culprits are aware of this fact as well as the President, and there is probably not one of them but looks for release within the coming eight days. No matter what their offence—whether assault and battery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, or revenue swindling in any of its thousand forms—there are recent precedents for their pardoning. It is reported that one culprit was refused pardon a few days ago; but if his application is properly pressed, it will doubtless be attended to this week.

The preliminary meeting of officers of the Army of the Potomac in this City yesterday, for the purpose of organizing a society similar to those which exist in the Western armies, was a success. A large number of prominent officers of the gallant old army were present; and not only were all former feelings of jealousy and antagonism submerged, but political differences were entirely held in abeyance. Gen. MCCLELLAN, as the oldest commander of the Army of the Potomac present at the meeting, presided. There is every prospect of the formation of a strong, harmonious friendly society of the veterans of that splendid army which fought a hundred battles during the four years of its existence, and stood proudly and heroically by the Union till the rebellion was trampled under its feet.

It is still a racking question in Washington whether negroes shall be admitted to the Inauguration Ball. As it seems that some of the managers dispute their right to be present, we advise the negroes to meet them on their own ground, and treat the whole affair with lofty contempt by refusing to patronize it. By taking this course they may not assert their indefeasible rights as American citizens, but they will at least show that they understand some of the elements of high breeding.

There seems to have been no grief in England over the report that the Senate would reject the *Alabama* treaty. The English Press have all along been chaffing their Government with making concessions which were not only derogatory to British dignity and authority, but entirely unnecessary. They rather feel relieved at the reported rejection of the treaty, and say that the offer of the terms of settlement must now come from America. But, after all, it seems the Senate is willing to give the treaty due consideration. Senators should certainly understand distinctly what is wanted, and what they are prepared to demand and enforce, before they throw out the treaty already negotiated.

The Roman Catholics of this country yesterday furnish striking evidences of the independence and democracy which seem to penetrate and govern every organization and denomination that is erected in the American Republic. Several remarkable examples of the assertion of popular rights in ecclesiastical matters have taken place during the last year; but none more notable than that which is chronicled to-day in the despatches from Antwerp. The Bishop removed an old priest in that place; but the Catholic people organized a meeting in the church, pushed up to the altar, marched the new priest out, and passed resolutions strongly condemning the action of the Bishop, and expressing their determination no longer to submit to abuses of what they termed a one-man power in the United States. We doubt the Bishop will triumph in the end, for Rome is sure to support its own authorities; but the signs of the times show that the Catholics of America will not submit to ecclesiastical domination without a very loud and significant protest.

The important proclamation of religious liberty in the Chinese Empire, published in the Times yesterday, as issued by a high Chinese functionary, shows another of the great results of the Burlingame Mission. The Imperial Commissioner MIN announces that "the preaching of religion is sanctioned by treaty, and all persons are at liberty to become proselytes thereto as it suits their convenience, without compulsion either for or against." He therefore gives warning that the treaty must be observed, and that religious establishments must not be annoyed on any pretext, and, after proclaiming that "every willful offender will certainly be visited with heavy punishment, without hope of pardon," has done with the admonition, "Obey with trembling!" Not only the liberal ideas of the day, but even Christianity, may now "run and be glorified" among the hundreds of millions of subjects of the Celestial Empire.

Congressman ROBINSON has given up all hope of getting Congress to back up the Fenians and proclaim the independence of Ireland; and now, at the close of the session and the end of his own term, he desires that Congress shall acknowledge the independence of Cuba. Of course he doesn't care about that action in itself; but then it might get us into a row with the "despotism of old Spain," and that would be really fine.

The *World*, which, throughout the Presidential canvass, vilely assailed the personal character of Gen. GRANT, which but sourly acquiesced in his election, which has since been engaged in fabricating "conversations" and pelting them off for Gen. GRANT's, and which is so loth to lose an opportunity of thrusting at him as to break out into "admiration" even of Gen. BUTLER for a speech directed against Gen. GRANT's view of army reduction, pretends to interpret Gen. GRANT's sentiments toward the Republican Party and theirs toward him. Is not the *World* a fine authority, and are not its motives above suspicion?

The Richmond *Enquirer* bemoans the degeneration of the social morals and manners of the Southern people. It says:

"One of the most painful manifestations of the new adversity is a perceptible change in the ideas and sentiments which have prevailed at the South, is observable in the eager disposition of the better classes among us to discover and imitate the usages of the high society of New-York and the Northern cities."

And the old Virginia organ goes on to enumerate and bewail the changes now appearing in the South:

"The most distressing feature of this advance movement is the surrender which many of our Virginia girls have made to the fascinations of the *Round Dance*—a thing, ten years ago, would have convulsed every circle with a cry of indignation. Let the Round Dance secure a firm footing, and our Virginia women will be as little like what they now are as a faded ribbon is like the morning rose—or a soiled Vivandinnes like the spotless lily."

Then again, it has been reported the Virginia ladies have gone so far as to visit the *Black Crook* and the *White Fawn* when in New-York. A very modest and charming lady actually confessed as much to the editor of the *Enquirer*, and when asked whether the exhibition was objectionable, she very archly replied, that "she saw no objection to *ladies* going." Even the churches of Virginia are undergoing a "sea-change into something new and strange." They used to be staid and solemn, but now they are "feeling the touch of Ritualism, Beecherism, and Planchette, and a wild wave of religious *toss* will soon be careering through them."

"Our Hymnology is already revolutionized. The 'Prairie Bird,' 'Rose Lee,' 'The Cackling Hen' and other popular secular airs from the negro and Yankee minstrels, are habitually sung in our best-conducted Sabbath Schools. It is a very short time since we heard an entire air from 'Trovatore' sung in church. The opera airs—'Don Giovanni,' 'Robert le Diable,' 'Don Pasquale,' &c., we had frequently heard before from the organist."

We are grieved to hear such accounts of the moral and social decadence of the Old Dominion. We fear that the losses of Virginia through the war have not yet been all counted. Let her boldly grapple with the enemy, however, and she may yet take honey from the carcass of the lion.

The proposition of Mr. LAWRENCE that "women employed in the several executive departments of the Government shall receive the same compensation as men, when they perform the same or equivalent services," seems to be sound. It is the *labor* that Government pays, and not the sex. This is an entirely different matter from the undertaker to allow women to do all sorts of Government work because they are women.

The suffrage amendment as adopted by the House on Saturday, declares that "*the right* of citizens of the United States *to vote and hold office* shall not be *denied or abridged* by any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, creed, or previous condition of servitude." This treats simply of an existing right. When any citizen has the right to "vote and hold office," he shall not be deprived of it, nor be restricted in its enjoyment, on any of the grounds specified. But suppose he has not got it? A right to vote or hold office can only exist when it has been conferred by some positive law. What law now confers the right to "vote and hold office," upon all citizens of the United States? This constitutional amendment confers no such right. It does not extend the suffrage. It is a purely negative provision,—forbidding restrictions on certain existing rights,—not providing for their extension or more general recognition.

The Senate perhaps did as well as was expected in getting a vote of 16 to 18 in favor of abolishing the franking privilege—a greater affirmative strength than was ever shown before on the measure. But we hardly think that the main argument used by its opponents, namely, the benefits which their "constituents" derived from the privilege, would be borne out by the "constituents" themselves. Most of the latter are not so appreciative regarding the printed speeches they receive by the bushel as their authors are. Mr. EVE's idea that franking had "done more than any one agent to enlighten the country by distributing the speeches of members of Congress" may be humorous, but Mr. TIPTON's grotbd. that "while the people claimed his services they should pay his postage," was more candid. Mr. TIPTON, by the way, successfully refuted the "vile slander," last session, that he had pocketed "half a dozen pairs of gloves while a member of the Nebraska Legislature

TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

The Volunteers at Havana Demand that Medals shall be Put to Death—Great Excitement in the City.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Seventh Battalion of Volunteers, which forms a portion of the present garrison of the city, yesterday sent a deputation to the Captain-General, and demanded that rigorous measures be resorted to against the rebellion to save the Island. When relieved at duty during the day, the soldiers of the battalion shouted "Death to traitors!" "Viva Espana!" These demonstrations caused great agitation, which, however, subsided toward evening. To-day the excitement was renewed. The volunteers sent another committee to the Captain-General to reiterate their demand for severe measures.

Gen. DULCE replied firmly that he could not permit any interference with the political or military plans of the Government. The Captain-General has resolved to effect the pacification of the island within the limits of the law, and in this determination he stands firm.

The volunteers demand that those revolutionists who were arrested during the late riots, and whom they call "assassins," be immediately put to death.

Gen. DULCE replies that the Courts must first try these prisoners; he declares that he counts on the indorsement and aid of Spain, and on the sympathy and moral aid of the United States, because he intends to act in accordance with law; and he believes, as a matter of policy, that precipitate action in the existing state of affairs would be highly imprudent. He is determined, if it becomes necessary, to repel force by force, although he would regret the shedding of fraternal blood.

Commercial interests have suffered greatly through the alarm created by the violent proceedings of the volunteers; and to-day business is at a stand-still, paralyzed by the fears which agitate the city. Reinforcements from Spain continue to arrive; yesterday twelve hundred regular troops landed.

Official reports state that the organized forces of the rebels in the Central Department are disbanding, and the rebels there are presenting themselves in large numbers to the authorities to receive pardon.

The insurrection at Jaqua la Grande, in the vicinity of Trinidad, is at an end.

The Spaniards taken prisoners by the rebels at Bayamo were liberated, and have arrived in Havana.

Señor URDAITA, late Governor of Bayamo, is under arrest in this city, and is to be tried by court-martial on charges connected with the circumstances of the surrender of his post to the rebels.

MEXICO.

The Corruption and Imbecility of the Government—The English Claims.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 22.

Further advices from Mexico represent a disgraceful state of affairs at the capital. LERDO DE TEJADA is reported to be against progress. Foreigners, especially Americans, are strongly of the opinion that the Government is imbecile, that Ministers are corruptly making money and sending it to foreign countries.

Gen. ROSECRANS had attempted to influence the Government to take measures for the improvement of the country, which he looks upon as in a suffering condition.

It was reported that Englishmen and Americans are negotiating in the United States for the payment of the English claims, the United States to take Mexican territory in consideration thereof.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Capture of Acquin by Salnave—Indiscriminate Slaughter by the Troops.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 22.

Advices from St. Domingo report that HARTHOURT, the London banker, has been unsuccessful in negotiating a loan with BAEZ, and has returned to England.

Dates from Port-au-Prince state that the health of the city was good. After the surrender of the town of Acquin, SALNAVE'S troops perpetrated an indiscriminate slaughter. The Haytien ships-of-war were bombarding the ruins of the towns on the coast.

Since the raising of the blockade by the French Admiral many vessels have arrived at St. Marcs, and the export trade of coffee was reviving.

It was reported that Cape Haytien had surrendered to Gen. SAGER.

An arrival from Porto Rico brings the intelligence that heavy rains have prevented cane grinding, and planters fear that they will be unable to make a good crop.

Vessels are unable to obtain cargoes there.

Additional advices from St. Domingo represent that the Republic was greatly agitated by revolutionary pronunciamentos, which were making their appearance in every part of the country. The Province of Ciebas was in open rebellion, and in other provinces a guerrilla warfare was waged against BAEZ. The revolutionists had captured the town of Nebe-Neyaba. The commandant, Gen. LA MARCH, was killed.

The rebels were threatening the town of Azua, the capture of which would give them an open seaport.

Late news has been received from Venezuela. Congress had assembled and appointed a Provisional Government, to remain in power until the election of a President.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Forty-five Fenian Prisoners to be Released in England and Ireland.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to an inquiry of the O'CONNOR DON, Mr. FORTESCUE said that the Government proposed to release from imprisonment forty-five Fenians who were convicted of treason last year in England and Ireland, including several leaders.

Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from London, (city,) in the place of Mr. BELL, Conservative.

DUBLIN, Monday, Feb. 22.

Messrs. COSTELLO and WARREN, the Fenian prisoners, have been set free.

SPAIN.

Relations with the United States.

MADRID, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Press of the country urge upon the Provisional Government the necessity of preserving the friendship of the United States.

GREECE.

The Dissolution of the Greek Chambers.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Greek Chambers have been dissolved, and elections for members of the new Legislature are to be held in May next.

TURKEY.

The Decree Against the Greeks Revoked by the Sublime Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 22.

The decrees and orders recently issued by the Sublime Porte against the Greeks have been revoked, and Turkish ports have been thrown open again to Greek shipping.

GERMANY.

Another Polar Expedition Started from Bremen.

BREMEN, Monday, Feb. 22.

The North German bark *Hansestorb* (Bee Hive) has sailed from Bremerhaven on another Polar expedition.

A Man Murdered in Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 22.

A young man named EDWARD FLYNN was murdered by roughs on the ice while crossing the river last night. They assaulted him with stones or clubs, fracturing his skull. A friend took him home, and he died in an hour. Three of the murderers—THOMAS HUGHEY, MICHAEL MCKENZIE, and WM. ROBERTSON, all mere youths—have been taken into custody by the police. The principal assailant, ROBERT PICKETT, has not yet been found, but the officers are on his track. The murdered man was only 21 years of age, and worked in the iron mills of H. BURDEN & Son.

Catholic Church Controversy at Auburn—A Priest Expelled from the Altar.

AUBURN, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 22.

There was great excitement in the Catholic Church in this city yesterday morning. A large number of Catholics assembled at 8 o'clock to resist the action of Bishop MCQUAID in removing their old pastor, Rev. THOMAS O'FLAHERTY, who has labored among them twenty-three years, and to whom a large majority of the Catholics of this city are warmly attached. The people, after assembling, resolved themselves into a meeting, and unanimously condemned the action of the Bishop and refused to permit him or his appointee, Rev. M. KAVANAGH, to say mass. A large number pushed their way to the altar, and, taking the latter by the arm, led him out of the church. It was feared that violence would be committed on him; but, by the interposition of Father O'FLAHERTY, it was prevented. After the Bishop and Father KAVANAGH left the church, the assembly unanimously resolved to hold another meeting at 11 o'clock. At that hour over one thousand Catholics assembled, and passed a series of resolutions declaring a determination to stand by their old pastor, strongly condemning the action of the Bishop, and expressing their determination no longer to submit to abuses of what they termed a one-man power in the United States; but to appeal at once to the ecclesiastical authorities of the country, and, if necessary, to Pope PIUS IX. Addresses were made by influential Catholics sustaining the resolutions, which, on a vote, were adopted without a dissenting voice. Further trouble is anticipated, as the meeting resolved that the new pastor should not be permitted to occupy the parsonage.

A British Officer Visiting the Works at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Capt. WOOD, of the British navy, but now attached to the British Legation in Washington, arrived here yesterday on the steamer *Periwinkle* from Portsmouth, on a visit. He called upon the commanding officer, who conducted him about the works, examining the targets upon which the recent experiments were made, &c., after which he returned to Norfolk.

Mr. FARGO, of the firm of WELLS, FARGO & Co., arrived here this morning on a visit to Gen. BARRY.

A Church Burned in Chicago—The Controversy in the Episcopal Church.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Union Park Congregational Church was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss on the building is $13,000, and on the organ $4,000. Both are fully insured.

Despite the protest of Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of this diocese, Bishop CUMMINGS, of Kentucky, preached in this city yesterday. Bishop WHITEHOUSE is High Church, and Bishop CUMMINGS Low Church. The latter, in his discourse last evening, denounced Ritualism.

A Meeting of Railroad Directors at Belfast.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, Feb. 22.

The Penobscot Bay and River Railroad, whose line extends along the shore sixty miles, from Bangor to Rockland, where it connects with the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, was organized here to-day. A Board of Directors was chosen, and N. G. HITCHCOCK, of Stockton, late State Treasurer, was elected President. Immediate measures for building the road are to be taken.

The Arrest of Recusant Witnesses at Wawayanda.

PISHKILL, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 22.

JOHN H. BELL, of Middletown, and DAVID W. REEVE, who are Inspectors of Election in the town of Wawayanda, Orange County, both prominent Democratic politicians, left Middletown early this morning under arrest and in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, *en route* to Washington, for refusing to answer questions put to them by the Congressional Investigating Committee.

A Meeting of the Central Republican Committee of Georgia at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 22.

FOSTER BLODGETT, Chairman of the State Central Republican Committee, issued a call on Saturday for the Committee to assemble at Atlanta to-day. Many of the Committee living at a distance were not able to be present on such short notice. The meeting was packed, and finally broke up in confusion. Judge HARRIS, Col. BRYANT and Dr. BARD contended for peace and harmony, but finally retired, leaving the Committee without a quorum. A convention will be called to meet here on the 5th of March.

The Completion of the Sacramento and San Francisco Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 22.

The railroad connection between Sacramento and San Francisco will be completed in time for the first train over the Pacific Railroad.

Eight companies of troops will soon be forwarded to Arizona, and the campaign against the Indians will be pushed with vigor.

The steamship *Sacramento* has sailed for Panama with 200 passengers and $397,000 in bullion.

A Young Man Shot in Southwick by an Officer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Feb. 22.

A young man named BELL, who was trying to escape from Officer TYLER, of Westfield, Mass., was shot and killed by him in Southwick yesterday. BELL was a member of the Cigar-Makers' Union, and TYLER was trying to arrest him for an assault on a non-union cigar-maker.

A Defaulting Treasurer at Newburyport.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

It is reported that WM. G. BALCH, Treasurer of the James Steam Mills of Newburyport, is a defaulter to the amount of some $30,000. The directors have accepted BALCH'S resignation. After the work now in progress is finished the mills will be stopped, and a thorough investigation will be made.

Murder in a Suburb at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 22.

Last night, in the adjoining town of Manchester, JAMES ROGERS, a respectable citizen, was shot dead by TOM WILLIS, whom he had ordered from his lot a few hours before. WILLIS was arrested.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—BENJAMIN B. WILEY and his daughter, aged 19 years, passed through here last Saturday, *en route* to Memphis, Scotland County, to stand their trial on the charge of murdering an infant child two years ago, the child being the fruit of incestuous intercourse between the father and daughter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 22.—A few shanties occupied by negro squatters, on the farm of Mr. ST. CLAIR, in the outskirts of Hampton, have been removed by the Sheriff, aided by the military, after three peaceable attempts were made to dispossess them.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—WESTON has come to a stop in his walk westward, for want of funds. He has been in this city over 48 hours.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 22.—An accident occurred at the State Arsenal this afternoon, while a salute was being fired in honor of the day. A premature discharge of a cannon blew off the right hand of GEORGE CHURCH, and the left hand of a man named MAXWELL.

FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Two men were killed and three more seriously injured here this afternoon by the explosion of a blast on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—The great shooting match between Miss MAGGIE D. ELWOOD, of Brockville, Canada, and Miss NELLIE DEAN, of Chicago, at the Rink this afternoon, resulted in favor of the former. Score 44 to 40.

Gen. Grant's Staff.

A Washington dispatch says: "On the 4th of March next, when Gen. GRANT ceases to be the Commander of the army, or sooner if he should resign before that time, the command will devolve upon Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, the next in rank, and all of Gen. GRANT'S staff officers will formally tender their resignations. If Gen. SHERMAN should not reappoint them, Gen. RAWLINS will still remain Brigadier-General. It is believed that he will be nominated to some good civil position. Gen. RADNAU will fall back on his commission as First Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. Gen. BENHAM will fall back to the Major of the Ordnance Department. Gen. COMSTOCK will be Major of the Engineer Corps; Gen. BABCOCK will be also a Major in the Engineer Corps; Col. PARKER will be a First Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry. Gen. DENT will become Major of the Fourteenth Infantry, but will, it is thought, go with the President to the White House; Col. LEET will continue as Major in the Adjutant-General's Department, and Col. WEBSTER will be assigned to some important post in the Quartermaster's Department, if not retained by Gen. SHERMAN, which is more than probable."

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

End of the Yangchau Imbroglio—Proclamations of Viceroys—Punishment of Rioters—Indemnity for Sufferers.

Some weeks ago, the telegraph announced that the Yangchau difficulty was settled. An English fleet had dropped anchor under the walls of Nanking, and compelled the Viceroy to set about redressing the grievances of the missionaries in earnest, while a body of English troops paraded the streets of Yangchau, and overawed the inhabitants of the guilty city. John Bull makes thorough work. When he pipes, those Orientals must needs dance, whether they relish it or not. And in this case the quickness of their movements seems to have been brought about much as certain animals are taught to dance, viz.: by making the ground too hot to admit of their standing still.

A Chinese newspaper, the *Kiushenzsingpun*, under date of Dec. 12, gives us the particulars of the final adjustment, arranging them under five heads.

First—The Prefect and Mayor of Yangchau have been dismissed from office, as a punishment for delaying to interfere in time to prevent the catastrophe.

Second—A sum of money, amounting to 1,600 *taels*, ($4,000 in currency,) has been paid to Rev. Mr. TAYLOR as indemnity for personal injuries and losses of property.

Third—Two of the ringleaders have been condemned to wear the *cangue* or wooden collar, and after being exposed in this ignominious posture to the public gaze for two months, to be banished beyond the frontiers of China.

Fourth—The Mandarins have publicly invited Mr. TAYLOR and his associates to return to Yangchau and occupy their former residence, in front of which they have set up a stone pillar with a suitable inscription, warning their people against indulging in similar outbreaks for the future.

Fifth—Two Viceroys and a Provincial Governor have issued a joint proclamation, stating the principles of religious toleration as laid down in the treaties, and exhorting their people to conform to them. Two other Mandarins have also issued a proclamation on the same subject.

The paper gives us the text of these documents, one of which was printed in the TIMES of yesterday morning. The other proclamation commences by stating that on the 27th day of the seventh moon certain worthless fellows stirred up the populace to beat Rev. Mr. TAYLOR and his associates, wounding their persons and plundering and destroying their property. It then goes on to enumerate the measures of redress as above stated, and concludes with a warning against the repetition of similar outrages.

The full and unequivocal language of these documents speaks well for the sincerity of the Chinese officers; and the fact that the three provinces in which they are circulated contain a population of seventy-three millions will enable us to estimate their importance.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres Last Night.

The wintry drizzle last evening made no perceptible diminution in the attendance at the various places of amusement. All were fairly filled—and in the smaller theatres, Brougham's and the Waverley, for example, there was quite an overflow. Indeed, New-Yorkers show less and less regard every day for such outside influences as wind and weather, when their recreations are at interest. The time has almost expired when a shower of rain could cause a fall in theatrical stock for the night, and managers now look with supreme indifference upon the fluctuations of their barometers.

Another pleasing sign of improvement in our play-going public is to be found in its growing constancy toward old favorites, whether play or player. Thus the announcement of two time-worn and time-welcomed plays at Brougham's Theatre last evening, gathered the very largest audience that has yet found its way there. Mr. O'BRIEN'S amusing farce, "A Gentleman from Ireland," and Mr. BROUGHAM'S perennial burlesque of "Pocahontas," constituted the third programme of this house. The peculiarity of the two plays is that Mr. BROUGHAM is in and about them a great deal, and that appears to be what is required by his audiences. The burlesque has been refreshened with some of the current and popular fancies, and holds its rank as one of the most entertaining productions of the irreverential drama. Some new and amusing scenes have been painted for the piece, and the new cast includes Miss GERMON as *The Gentle Savage* and Mr. HALE as *Mynheer Rolfe*. Mr. HALE exhibited no talent whatever for the peculiar grotesqueness required in this line of acting, and was as indifferent and toward his text as usual. Miss GERMON'S *Pocahontas* was demure and arch by turns, and thoroughly bright and interesting from first to last. With some closer rehearsals of the music the piece is likely to enter upon a new career of favor, and the production of Mr. BROUGHAM'S new ideas about "The Merchant of Venice" may be indefinitely postponed.

By a happy shot of dramatic sportsmanship, Mr. BOOTH brought down two birds on Saturday, and they were particularly plump ones. In the afternoon Mr. BOOTH played himself, and in the evening Mr. EDWIN ADAMS had his "night." The idea is a good one. Practically it breaks up the monotony of a "run," and gives those who are not infatuated with "Romeo and Juliet," a chance of seeing something else. And judging from the attendances on the night in question, we conclude that a good many people are willing to see something else. We have not, since the opening, witnessed so compact an audience, or one more enthusiastically disposed. In truth it requires enthusiasm or some other vital principle of exaltation to sit through a play by BRACHVOGEL. We wish to say nothing against that distinguished dramatist; but meekly we urge that he is gloomy. The modern German drama is the saddest drama of all. Whether it be historical, or romantic, or domestic, it is copiously bedewed with tears. There is a wealth of grief even in a German joke. BRACHVOGEL, to be sure, never jokes. In "Narcisse" he selects one of the most mirthful periods of French history, but the ray throng owe their brilliancy, if they possess any, to their dresses. He names a man DIDEROT, and sighs over the fact as though it were an epitaph. He catches hold of poor GRIMM and involves him immediately in an epigram. In the first act, indeed, every one strains at an epigram and swallows an insult, whereat there is much laughter. It is only in the more serious characters that we detect the hand of a skillful dramatist. The plot is simple and direct. It has been told a million times, and will bear a truth to the end of all time. A young wife deserts her husband, (Narcisse,) who is made wretched thereby. He becomes morbid, splenetic, and a vagrant; wanders to Paris, where as a character he is petted by a class. Finally he is found to be of value to certain Court intriguers, who discover that the wife who deserted him, is no other than Mme. *de Pompadour*, the reigning courtesan and mistress of France. The scene of recognition, although borrowed, is very effectively wrought, and is the most powerful in the play. There are other scenes, too, which are skillfully manipulated, but which can only be understood by witnessing the play. The interest depends on the cynical character of the hero, and the many fantastic forms which grief assumes in the imagination of a man of uncertain intellect. The type is peculiarly German, and has been used by MOSENTHAL. For its elaboration it requires an irregular but vigorous style of writing, quickness of repartee, with a steady application of the pole-axe where the rapier will not serve, a capacity for doubling everything up or down, a tendency to metaphysical, a proficiency in clap-trap to the scene in a scathing catechism of crude metaphysical generalities, and finally to be known and respected by some one as the purest, simplest, sweetest nature and most gifted intellect that ever pleased the earth. Mr. BRACHVOGEL has put into the mouth of his hero a mass of striking dialogue, much of it shallow, but a good deal of it profound. It is impressive but confusing, and almost to any extent superfluous. In the pathetic scenes he does not rise superior to the ordinary stretch of dramatic emotion, but his language is good. The scene in *Mlle. Quinault's* apartments is, perhaps, the best illustration of the author's power and style. In the last act the culmination is rapid and the effect most striking.

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS played the leading part with a great deal of earnestness. He does not depict *Narcisse* as a lunatic, but as a man soured against the world by misfortune, and bent on stabbing it with his tongue. Mr. BANDMANN, who played this part, oscillated between the extremes of idiocy and insanity, generally preferring the former. BYRON says of Jack Bunting, "He knew not what to say and so he swore." When Mr. BANDMANN was at a loss, he ranted. A vice not far removed from this is detectable in Mr. ADAMS' style. We refer to it because the gentleman's voice is sufficiently powerful in itself, and is certainly commanding and beautiful.

Miss FANNY MORANT as the *Pompadour* has not much to do, but that little was rendered to perfection. We have never seen the lady to such advantage. She was dressed superbly and threw herself completely into the part. Miss E. JOHNSON as *Quinault* was earnest and attractive, and was favorably received. M. PIOUS as *Berri* may also be mentioned with favor. The rest of the cast was bad. The scenery was brilliant, but the artist would be puzzled to find anything like it at Versailles. We presume "Narcisse" will be repeated on Saturday next. We must not omit to mention that the present version is from the pen of Mr. JAMES SCHONBERG, and in every respect is picturesque, poetic and good.

At the Broadway Theatre the "Angel of Midnight" was produced last evening, with Mlle. ZOE in the greater part of the characters. At least, she personated seven of the *dramatis personæ*. The performance was scarcely interesting. Indifferent acting, poor scenery and ill-managed mechanical effects contributed to this end. We can scarcely find it in our heart to blame the manager or his company, however. Such a star would paralyze the efforts of even mightier powers. However, it is well to remark that the day is quite gone by when slovenly representations can be tolerated in a Broadway theatre. If managers will insist on bringing "angels" on the stage, a proper respect for the proprieties of art might induce them at least to try to conceal from the public vision the pulleys, traps and other material agencies whereby the supernatural part of the business is accomplished. And if Mlle. ZOE will "be an angel and with the angels stand, a crown upon her forehead and a harp within her hand," as Dr. WATTS has it, it is suggested that just a little more regard for the amplitude of drapery might be in order. Angels are airy creatures, to be sure, and the price of muslin is high—but then why not try a compromise, for the sake of good taste.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MEYERBEER'S romantic opera of "L'Etoile du Nord" will be brought out here to-night, with Mme. LAGRANGE, Mlle. DURAND, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor ORLANDINI, Signor ANTONUCCI and others in the cast.

To-morrow, Wednesday, "Ernani" will be produced, with Mme. STATES in her great *rôle* of *Elvira*. A new baritone, from La Scala, will make his first appearance on this occasion. His name is Signor GIOVANNI REINA.

THE CASE OF MR. BLISS.

Statement of Mr. Bliss Regarding his Arrest and Imprisonment in Paraguay.

Mr. PORTER C. BLISS, formerly an *attaché* of the American Legation in Paraguay, who, with Mr. MASTERMAN, was arrested, imprisoned and subjected to various outrages by President LOPEZ, arrived in this City on Sunday. He makes the following statement regarding his treatment in Paraguay:

Mr. WASHBURN'S course was to all practical intents and purposes as good a one as he could have pursued for protecting us, and inducing LOPEZ to release us; in fact, Mr. WASHBURN has really saved our lives by trying to get us out of the country, and by demanding LOPEZ as a common foe to humanity as soon as possible. The course of Admiral DAVIS is utterly irreconcilable with my ideas of what is due to the American flag. That is the opinion of the officers representatives of the United States, the Consuls, &c., in all the ports in which he touched, and such is certainly my opinion, and the opinion of Mr. WASHBURN and Gen. WEBB.

I was taken in irons to the camp near ASUNCION, and kept there under sentry for part of the time, with every precaution to guard me. In the first place I was robbed of my travelling bag, and rifled even of my comb and brush, and all the little conveniences a person always carries about with him when traveling. I was also robbed of almost every trifle on my person. Everything was taken away, and I was kept in the same suit of clothes for three months with irons of forty pounds' weight on my legs, one sentry over me by day and two by night. I was brought up before the Revolutionary Tribunal twenty different days. On one occasion fourteen hours on a stretch; on another six-teen, and at others twelve hours. My depositions made no change in my life or fortune. Some of them have been published by the Paraguay Government. Of course there is not a word of truth in them. It was only what I was obliged to say, and what was extorted from me. The statement that I was obliged to confess I were perfectly fictitious, and although the language was mine, I was cross-questioned on every point, and made to give statements in just such terms as they wanted, which, of course, were purely imaginary, and were made under compulsion. I had to give a statement of Mr. WASHBURN'S book. They also suspected me of being the Secretary of a revolutionary junta in Paraguay. They carried me to Angostura, about thirty-six miles from Asuncion, on the river. I was kept in an open field for a number of days. We had absolutely no cover. Afterward branches were tied together, and the grass in the fields was cut and placed in bunches, making a sort of an Indian tent, about four feet high, and in a sloping inclined form; not high enough to stand erect in, with nothing to sit upon, and there we passed the days and nights, lying upon the ground, having no intercourse with anybody, and with a sentry over us to watch over us, and not allowing us to communicate with anybody. The only variation from that we had was being brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

After that I was called upon to write a pamphlet, putting in narrative form the statements before the Tribunal. I did that while in irons, but they provided me with better accommodations, better quarters. They made a distinction between me and the other prisoners. It was a distance of a stone's-throw from the seat of the Tribunal. There I seated myself, and put in my statements before the Tribunal into narrative form, speaking in a sarcastic manner of the treaty, and giving the supposed history of Mr. WASHBURN'S dealings with the conspirators in Paraguay. I wrote this in Spanish. Every sheet was narrowly scrutinized, and I was compelled to alter that upon according to the direction of the authorities over me. I had a sergeant standing over me to compel me to write fourteen hours a day, and sometimes at midnight I was called, in order to get as much out of me as they could. I have been obliged to write as long as fourteen hours. They would wake me up at midnight.

LOPEZ made me a present of forty copies. I owe my life to the fact that I succeeded in making LOPEZ accept every word of my statements as Gospel truth. LOPEZ believed in the conspiracy. He was such a fool that he believed all the professions and statements made by the prisoners while under torture. I will take my oath that, to the very best of my knowledge and belief, there never was any conspiracy. Mr. WASHBURN and myself have lived on terms of the closest intimacy ever since we went to Paraguay. Every step that he took was very well known to me. Every step I took was known to him. We lived on terms of intimacy with the most prominent families there; with Dr. MASTERMAN and the officials connected with Mr. WASHBURN and with the other foreign Ministers and others. It would be, however, impossible that these men should have been connected with the conspiracy without our knowledge, and without our knowing of the slightest intimation of anything of the kind. In fact there was everything to prove the contrary. Of course I cannot say that I was present personally with any of these gentlemen all the time, and could not say that they did not do this, that and the other, but I have many good reasons for believing that there was never any conspiracy on the part of the five hundred foreigners who were arrested for the conspiracy. I have the means of knowing how many were there imprisoned. I can say this, that all the foreigners of the country of any means were accused in a mass; all the foreigners in all the official departments were accused in a mass. There were not five names left in the Treasury Department, all the books were taken there also. Almost all the houses of the foreigners were searched. Major MASTERMAN, a member of the Legation, was arrested simultaneously with myself. He was only a contemptible witness against me. He was kept in prison, and not allowed to communicate with Mr. WASHBURN on the subject. Then afterward Major MASLOVE was included in the charge of conspiracy, and executed seven days after. Admiral DAVIS left the country. WASHBURN had his hands full with the cases of MASTERMAN and myself.

Admiral DAVIS went up to Paraguay not to redress grievances, but to prove that Mr. WASHBURN was guilty of conspiracy. I was imprisoned first on the 16th of September, and was liberated in precisely three months, on the 16th of December. After about a month I was moved to another hut, in order to write this pamphlet. There were some few alleviations after the change. It was one great alleviation to have a roof that would shelter me better from the inclemency of the weather. My irons were kept on, and all I had to eat was a little boiled beef, but without salt. That was all I had to eat. After a time they gave me a bed to sleep on. I was not allowed any other food than what I already had, but it was a great relief for me to have something to do. Having employment was a great relief because I had nothing to do before but lay on my back and break straws.

LOPEZ made those who inquired for me believe that we were perfectly contented and enjoying and getting lots of stuff, and would not leave Paraguay on any condition. MASTERMAN was also set to work in writing a pamphlet. The only charge made against him was that he had knowledge of the facts of the conspiracy. He was afterwards brought up before the Tribunal on other charges than as against me.

LOPEZ had made up his mind that he had information entered from prisoners that I was the Secretary of a Revolutionary Junta formed in Paraguay—that I had something to do with it as connected with the American Legation. It a thing of that kind had been going on, Mr. MASTERMAN must have known about it if we had anything to do with it. He was not then charged as having taken any part in it; he was charged with the guilty knowledge of the fact, and that was all. As soon as they had forced him to confess that they were satisfied with him. My pamphlet was over 300 pages. They set him to writing a pamphlet to fill twenty-five or thirty pages, containing no point whatever. The main object was the abuse of Mr. WASHBURN. He took the same stand that I did. His statements in that pamphlet would compare pretty well with mine. He was kept in irons. My irons were removed on the 5th of December, just before I was given up. I was 39 years of age. Mr. MASTERMAN is an Englishman, about 34. I am going to Washington to report to Mr. SEWARD. I was put on board the United States vessel *Wasp*, without having had any communication whatever with officers of the United States squadron. I was put in irons. I was not allowed to communicate with the Admiral nor to the senior Captain. I was sent to the steerage and kept on hard tack, and with a sentry over me. He was taken off, but in order to prevent me communicating with anybody he was put on again after I arrived at Montevideo. During the month that I was kept at Rio de la Plata, I got no information from any one in authority. I was left to collect my information from third parties and unauthorized means, and, up to this time, have had no authorized communication, or from any person authorized to take it. I learned from the Admiral that he made the promise to LOPEZ that he was to receive us on board as prisoners, to be sent to the United States for trial for the offence charged by LOPEZ. We were taken up to Rio. I came on board of the *Mississippi* by request of Admiral DAVIS, who said that the United States would pay my passage. He wrote me a note requesting me to take passage on the *Mississippi*, and report to Mr. SEWARD on reaching here. I had no interviews with the Admiral whatever. They did not allow me on the last trip to come on board to say friends; did not allow me to receive any visits or have any correspondence with anybody at Rio. After three days the sentries were taken off. For a part of the time the Admiral kept a sentry over me, and part of the time he took them off. After we arrived at Rio he took a sentry over me for three days, to keep me from communicating with anybody on shore.

Mr. WASHBURN is going to Washington to make a formal complaint of the indignities offered to the members of the United States Legation on board of the United States squadron. I consider Admiral DAVIS conduct as most outrageous and inexplicable in every point of view. I am going on to Washington in about three days. I am delaying here only for the purpose of making some communication to the gentlemen of the Press. I want to have full and free communication with the Press before I proceed to the seat of office. I fully indorse the policy of Gen. WEBB, as I also fully subscribe to the view of the case that Mr. WASHBURN could not possibly have assisted the men in getting out of the country. I think that Mr. WASHBURN'S own life was in danger. So long as his life, the United States is safe in the hands of men like Gen. WEBB. If he had the ordering of things, LOPEZ would have been humiliated. If Admiral DAVIS, when he was present in the Paraguay River with the United States squadron, had demanded there an ample apology from LOPEZ for the insult he would have got it. LOPEZ himself is personally a coward, and he would have knuckled down.

We were tortured with a contrivance to which LOPEZ gave the name of "*Cepo Uruguayano*." I have been fisticuffed in the presence of the Tribunal, and I have been beaten over the head with a drawn sword in the presence of the same Tribunal. I was put to the torture of the "*Cepo Uruguayano*," of which I will now tell you. It consists of placing a musket under the knees and muskets over the neck, with strings reaching from one to the other, which, on being tightened, forces the head down between the knees until the chin touches the muskets, and compresses the body, causing great pain in the back and the other parts of the body. I was placed under that torture for over twenty minutes. After I was brought on board the *Wasp*, I could not stoop even then without having a strong reminescence of the torture. It made me sick for several days. Mr. MASTERMAN fainted away under it.

LETTER OF THE SURGEON OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER GUERRIERE TO PORTER C. BLISS.

UNITED STATES STEAMER GUERRIERE,
FIRST RATE, RIO DE JANEIRO,
Brazil, Jan. 16, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your wish that I should give you in writing my opinion as to your condition of health, I make the following statement: You remember I saw you for the first time on board this vessel at Montevideo, Dec. 22, 1868, twelve days after your release from the power of LOPEZ. Your appearance at once struck me as that of a very unhealthy person. Your emaciated, haggard, jaundiced countenance, with the wild expression of the eye, indicated to me the derangement of your system. One of my medical associates, Dr. EDWARD KEMPFF, who is also impressed with the wildness of the eyes as to fear some disease of the brain. He also remarked the unhealthy appearance of your countenance and the peculiarity in the gait.

I will also state that I examined Mr. MASTERMAN, who had been on duty as surgeon in the Paraguayan army, and I found on one of his ankles the cicatrix of an ulcer recently healed, which he told me had been produced by the heavy irons put upon him by LOPEZ, and he explained to me the firmness and pain the hook still existing produced by that torturing process known as the "*Cepo Uruguayano*," the nature and name of which had been devised by LOPEZ. You remember, too, that you informed me that after your arrival on board the *Wasp* you suffered in the abdomen, when bending your body, and that you were healthy upon leaving. This was noticed by the medical officer of the *Wasp*, Dr. GAILS, who, I believe, prescribed some remedies for you.

With my warmest sympathy for your sufferings when in the power of this miscreant LOPEZ, and best wishes for your restoration to sound health and prosperity in your future career, I am very truly yours,

M. DUVALL, Surgeon of the Fleet.

PORTER C. BLISS, Esq.

Annual Meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History.

The annual meeting of the Lyceum was held last evening at its rooms in Madison-avenue. The Lyceum was established fifty-one years ago. Gradually its scope has been extended, until now it embraces all the natural sciences, and numbers among its two hundred and fifty members nearly all the leading and scientific men in this City and vicinity. Its library contains many thousand volumes, among which are the proceedings of nearly all the learned societies for fifty years past, and of which copies cannot now be obtained even in Europe. From time to time, meetings of the Society are held at which papers on scientific subjects are read and discussed. From the annual report of the Society read last evening, it appears that it receives the publications of one hundred and thirty-six scientific societies, viz.:

British, 16; Swedish, 4; Danish, 1; Belgian, 2; Russian, 6; Spanish, 1; East Indian, 1; South American, 3; French, 17; Norwegian, 1; Dutch, 3; Italian, 6; Hungarian, 1; Portuguese, 1; West Indian, 2; Canadian, 7; and American, 21.

The report of the Treasurer shows the following receipts and disbursements:

Receipts—Interest on patrons and publication funds, $160 10; sale of annals, $190 79; initiation fees, $120; annual dues, $705; subscription to publication fund, $100—making a total of $1,290 89.

Disbursements—Insurance premium, $20; arranging and binding old annals, $203 00; purchase of United State 10-40 bonds, $107; rent, $300; publication of annals for year, $337 96; miscellaneous expenses, $975 13—total, $1,943 23; leaving in the treasury, $653 66.

After the reports had been read and accepted the following officers were elected:

President, JOHN S. NEWBERRY; Vice-Presidents, 1st, Thomas Egleston; 2d, William A. Haines; Corresponding Secretary, Robert Dinwiddie; Recording Secretary, Robert H. Browne; Treasurer, Temple Prime; Librarian, Henry G. Dexter; Curators, Daniel G. Elliot, Arthur H. Edwards, Charles H. Hitchcock, Isidor Wels, Paul Schweitzer; Committee of Nomination, Charles A. Joy, Robert Dinwiddie, James W. Ward, R. J. Buckland, J. H. Hinton; Committee of Publication, John S. Newberry, John Torrey, T. C. Hallenpd, C. F. Chandler, Temple Prime; Finance Committee, William E. Dodge, Jr., George T. Strong, Andrew H. Green; Library Committee, Robert H. Browne, William J. Hays, Ferdinand F. Mayer.

Mr. BOLTON subsequently read a paper announced that it is intended, at a future meeting, to change the name of the Society. The meeting then adjourned.

Meeting of Riparian Owners in Jersey City.

A number of the riparian owners of Hudson County held a meeting yesterday at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, for the purpose of considering a bill, now in the State Senate, the object of which is to vest in the State all control over the shore of Hudson County. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. BERRY, who denounced the proposed bill as the concoction of New-York conspirators, who wished to have the whole New-Jersey shore under their control. He recommended that the section of the bill taking all power from the Board of Chosen Freeholders should be entirely stricken out, and suggested that the words therein, "high-water mark," should be changed to "low-water mark." He urged other changes, although, for his part, he said he preferred the bill should be thrown into the fire altogether. He was for opposing its passage through the Legislature and not wait until it should become law, for, notwithstanding the well-known opinion of the United States Court on the rights of shore owners, still if the matter were referred to those Courts the former concerned would have to wait from five to twenty years for decision—an interim during which no improvements could be made on the coast.

After some conversation among Mr. CORNELL, Mr. GARRET VERMILAND, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BROWN and others, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a meeting of riparian owners of Hudson County, held this day at Jersey City, to take into consideration what action should be had in relation to Senate bill No. 76, now before the Legislature of this State, after much discussion on the merits of the bill, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with much indignation of the introduction of the bill, No. 76, above mentioned by which we are deprived of our rights to our lands heretof

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 440 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 7 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 19 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 7 William-st., New-York,
No. 70 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits issued. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved; it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders be held, to ratify said contract of consolidation, to be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that the holders of more than three-fourths of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

All the notes of the Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated Troy, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRS. BIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, 2 P. M. Feb. 1, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the following bonds, issued by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and secured by its first mortgage sinking fund, dated July 1, 1863, and numbered as follows: 200 nos. 1, 26, 51, 76, 101, 126, 151, 176, 201, 226, 251, 276, 301, 326, 351, 376, 401, 426, 451, 476, 501, 526, 551, 576, 601, 626, 651, 676, 701, 726, 751, 776, 801, 826, 851, 876, 901, 926, 951, 976, and 1,001, for one thousand dollars each, and bearing interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year, the principal of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 20 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 31 inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES V. CHERYL, Secretary.

THE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors of the Company in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Thursday, Feb. 25.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. RANDOLL, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY,
March 9, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, FEB. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. P. GARDNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND DEVELOPMENT CO., NO. 238 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, March 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

JNO. H. WILSTTLING, Secty.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY & Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Blue Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business that will be legally brought before it, will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UEbrella Frame Co., Nos. 275 and 279 Hudson-st., New-York, Feb. 17, 1869.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent, payable on and after March 1.

A. STEWART BLACK, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 62 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest from March 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY H. CORLIES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,536,736 55.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 23d-st. and 3d-av.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 7TH-AV. corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

J. D. BULL, President.
J. E. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRODERSON, Secretary.

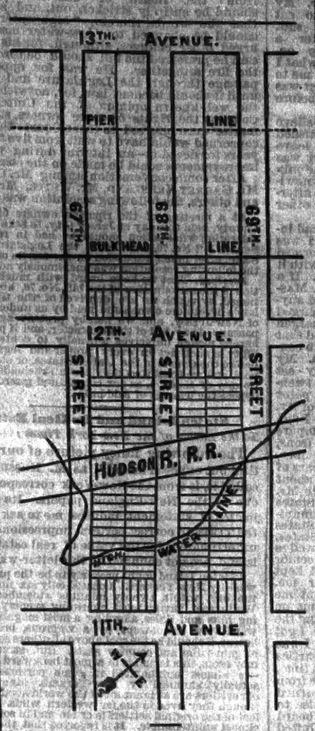
ZERO REFRIGERATOR—THE ONLY Aparticut meat and fruit preserver. Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLIE, 625 6th-av., and 1,310 B'way. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.

Peremptory Sale

By Order of Edward De Witt, Executor of Sarah Talman, Deceased.



A. J. Bleecker Son & Co.,

WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1869,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

150 VALUABLE LOTS,

BULKHEADS AND WATER-FRONTS,
as shown on the above diagram.
ALSO,
THREE VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
situated on the northeast corner of
7TH-AV. AND 68TH-ST.
ALSO,
At 12 o'clock precisely, (immediately preceding the sale of the above real estate,) will be sold,
29 SHARES OF THE 6TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.
23 SHARES OF THE 8TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.

With the four bulkhead lots will be sold all the rights of WILLIAM HAGGIN, and also all the rights and title to the land under water, extending from the bulkhead line to the westerly line of the 12th-av., acquired by a City ordinance of the 1st of May, 1868. The act of April 24, 1866, establishes the exterior bulkhead and pier lines, as shown on the above diagram, but no further grant of the fee will be required from the Corporation when these lines are extended into the River.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION OR LIMITATION WHATEVER.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale. Balance on 1st April, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the deeds may be ready for delivery. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Nassau-st., or at the office of A. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys for Executor, No. 26 Nassau-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THREE VALUABLE PROPERTY sales at auction over offered in the lower end of West-chester County, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, March 2. If not all sold, balance will be closed out March 3

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE CITY LOTS, IN TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES.

(The property of Henry P. Degrauf.)

This property lays on Broadway, formerly known as Boston Road, opposite 1st-st., Morrisania, and directly opposite Woodlawn Cemetery, New-York, and twenty-five minutes from city hall by Harlem Railroad.

Harlem and Morrisania horse-cars pass the grounds seven minutes, connecting with the Third-avenue every two minutes, and Madison-avenue every five minutes from Melrose and Morrisania Depot.

One fine stone dwelling, 28 rooms, 16 City lots, all modern improvements, high ground, splendid shade; the house would cost $60,000 to build; a fine place for a Summer or Winter Hotel.

One large dwelling, filled in with brick, 16 rooms, fine new barn, grapes and fruit in great abundance, and directly facing Westray-place; 9 City lots, all modern improvements.

One new cottage, 7 rooms, Mansard roof, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; 3 City lots; splendid view.

One cottage house, 13 rooms, modern improvements, barn; 3 City lots; splendid view.

Also, two dwellings, built together with party wall; the two 16 rooms each, and two City lots to each building.

Also, a small house on 2 City lots.

The property is located on high ground, with a view of the Palisades, Central Park and the Sound. The proposed new Central Boulevard, from the Harlem River to Jerome Park, when built, will connect with the Boston Road, directly in front of the property, in front of the property. Boston Road is Broadway in land with Belgian pavement up to 166th-st., and arrangements are made to lay it to 183d-st. The Broadway party wall is already selected, and the Broadway fences, Broadway sand a part of Wall-st. and 2d-place, are curbed, guttered and flagged. Street lamps are erected throughout the village of Morrisania.

Morrisania, with its churches, Lyceum, Lyra Club, has a commanding view, and is very healthy, and has the general reputation of being the finest property in the town. All the improvements on the property are first-class.

Terms—10 per cent. cash and auctioneer's fee on day of sale; 30 per cent. on or before the 1st day of April, and mortgage at three years for balance, at the option of the purchaser. Title perfect; corner Liberty and Nassau-sts.

Deeds to be prepared in five days.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Asst. Med. Purveyor, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

PUBLISHER'S SALE OF FINE ENGRAVings, Books, Bibles, Poetical Works, &c., illustrated. Among the collection will be found Gustave Doré's Works, Milton's "Paradise Lost," Dante's "Inferno," Baron Munchausen's "Surprising Travels and Singular Adventures," Shakspeare's Works, &c., &c., to be sold by R. SOMERVILLE, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock.

W. H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LAUREL-HILL, LONG ISLAND, Feb. 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of John G. Morrell, Esq., Executor.

MANSION-HOUSE and lot No. 10, near Nassau-st. Also, 2 Store and Dwelling-houses, Nos. 111 and 113 Hudson-st.—House and lot No. 110, near Franklin-st.

GREENWICH-ST.—House and lot No. 105, between Morris and Rector-sts.

Map at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER HOUSTON-ST., COOLIDGE BUILDING.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot 25 feet on West-st. and 100 feet on Houston-st., on the southeast corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins Hotel," opposite the Albany steamboat landing, now tenanted by Mr. Collins.

Map at the office of the auctioneers. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASST. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1869.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at the Judiciary square Hospital, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles no longer needed for the public service, viz.: 60 cots, 50 mattresses, 100 bed-sacks, 100 bed-ticks, 100 camp kettles, 5,000 tin plates, old chairs, desks, tables, &c., &c. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Asst. Med. Purveyor, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. HINTUEN, BROWN & CO., TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, within their stores:

5,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
30 casks M. E. Raisins.
1,000 bags Valencia Raisins.
50 bags Filberts.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:

5,071 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges, cargo brig Adina, from Sorrento.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Messrs. Appleton & Co., publishers, 549 and 551 Broadway, the valuable lot of Books, including the above, the 4-volume story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lots.

DELANCEY-ST.—No. 116, commencing at the corner of Essex-st., the lot of land, with the 3-story brick dwelling-house and stores.

ALSO, No. 118 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a 3-story brick building with store.

ALSO, No. 120 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a 3-story brick dwelling.

ESSEX-ST.—No. 98, adjoining the above, with a 3-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 100, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 102, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 104, adjoining the above, with two-story brick dwelling with attic and basement.

ESSEX-AV.—Commencing at the southwest corner of 20th-st., the valuable lots of land known as Nos. 201, 199 and 197, each with four-story brick dwellings and basements.

ALSO, 199TH-ST.—Four lots of land north side 199th-st., distant 200 feet east from 11th-av.

Sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Particulars at the office.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance and Ordnance Stores.

A large quantity of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

21 Iron cannon, various calibres.
1,200 Field carriages and limbers.
400 Sets of artillery harness.
30,000 Pounds shot and shell.
40,000 Sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 Cavalry saddles.
700 Artillery saddles.
3,000 Halters.
1,000 Sabres and scabbards.
1,000 Cavalry bridles.
2,400 Cavalry cart bridles.
2,200 Artillery pieces and harness.

Persons wishing catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them on application at the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C. or Brevet Col. S. Crispin, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or upon application to the undersigned.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.
Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Jan. 22, 1869.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. HINTUEN, BROWN & CO., TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, within their stores:

5,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
30 casks M. E. Raisins.
1,000 bags Valencia Raisins.
50 bags Filberts.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:

5,071 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges, cargo brig Adina, from Sorrento.

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DELANCEY-ST.—No. 116, commencing at the corner of Essex-st., the lot of land, with the 3-story brick dwelling-house and stores.

ALSO, No. 118 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a 3-story brick building with store.

ALSO, No. 120 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a 3-story brick dwelling.

ESSEX-ST.—No. 98, adjoining the above, with a 3-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 100, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 102, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 104, adjoining the above, with two-story brick dwelling with attic and basement.

ESSEX-AV.—Commencing at the southwest corner of 20th-st., the valuable lots of land known as Nos. 201, 199 and 197, each with four-story brick dwellings and basements.

ALSO, 199TH-ST.—Four lots of land north side 199th-st., distant 200 feet east from 11th-av.

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40,000 Sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 Cavalry saddles.
700 Artillery saddles.
3,000 Halters.
1,000 Sabres and scabbards.
1,000 Cavalry bridles.
2,400 Cavalry cart bridles.
2,200 Artillery pieces and harness.

Persons wishing catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them on application at the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C. or Brevet Col. S. Crispin, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or upon application to the undersigned.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.
Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Jan. 22, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

THE

ENTIRE BLOCK OF GROUND

LYING BETWEEN THE

GRAND BOULEVARD,

AND

10th-avenue, 86th and 87th streets,

AT AUCTION.

BEING PART OF THE ADAMS ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869.
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, AT THE
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y.

28 VALUABLE LOTS,

COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BOULEVARD, 10TH-AVENUE, 86TH AND 87TH STREETS, TO BE SOLD IN SEPARATE PARCELS.

Sixty-five per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired by the purchaser.

Maps of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS.

THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
9th and 10th ave., and 86th and 87th sts.,
and only 800 feet distant from the
CENTRAL PARK.

Will be sold at auction

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO.,
under the direction of
MESSRS. LEWIS H. PELTON AND CLARENCE B. BROWN.

This property, most eligibly located, and on high ground, will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, which are restrictions which have saved the block north of it, thus rendering this property for first-class improvements.

TERMS UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.:
10 per cent. on day of sale; 30 per cent. on 6th May; balance, 70 per cent, may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Parties taking title before 6th May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th May.

PRINTED ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

The sellers pledge themselves that the sale of this property shall be

OPEN, FAIR AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT,

and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 52 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 21ST-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Schureman Halsted, deceased,

THE PLOT OF LAND,

together with the five-story brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. The building covers the lot, and was erected by the late owner in the most substantial manner for his own occupancy, with fine modern improvements, and is now RENTED as a hotel, with the modern improvements and conveniences, but can at small expense be converted into stores, for which purpose it was occupied by a City auction house. The lot is 25 feet 11 inches front on the southwesterly side of Broadway and 21st-st. by a depth of 100 feet 5 inches on the northwesterly line, and 99.6 feet on the southerly line.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION OR LIMITATION WHATEVER.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale. Balance on 1st April, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the deeds may be ready for delivery. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Nassau-st., or at the office of A. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys for Executor, No. 26 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STORE PROPERTY, NOS. 111 AND 113 HUDSON-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of John G. Morrell, Esq., Executor.

MANSION-HOUSE and lot No. 10, near Nassau-st. Also, 2 Store and Dwelling-houses, Nos. 111 and 113 Hudson-st.—House and lot No. 110, near Franklin-st.

GREENWICH-ST.—House and lot No. 105, between Morris and Rector-sts.

Map at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER HOUSTON-ST., COOLIDGE BUILDING.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the southeast corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins Hotel," opposite the Albany steamboat landing, now tenanted by Mr. Collins.

Map at the office of the auctioneers. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASST. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1869.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at the Judiciary square Hospital, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles no longer needed for the public service, viz.: 60 cots, 50 mattresses, 100 bed-sacks, 100 bed-ticks, 100 camp kettles, 5,000 tin plates, old chairs, desks, tables, &c., &c. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Asst. Med. Purveyor, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

PUBLISHER'S SALE OF FINE ENGRAVings, Books, Bibles, Poetical Works, &c., illustrated. Among the collection will be found Gustave Doré's Works, Milton's "Paradise Lost," Dante's "Inferno," Baron Munchausen's "Surprising Travels and Singular Adventures," Shakspeare's Works, &c., &c., to be sold by R. SOMERVILLE, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock.

W. H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LAUREL-HILL, LONG ISLAND, Feb. 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of John G. Morrell, Esq., Executor.

MANSION-HOUSE and lot No. 10, near Nassau-st. Also, 2 Store and Dwelling-houses, Nos. 111 and 113 Hudson-st.—House and lot No. 110, near Franklin-st.

GREENWICH-ST.—House and lot No. 105, between Morris and Rector-sts.

Map at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE-FRONT STORE AND LOT NO. 69 BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of William Halsted, deceased.

BROADWAY.—The lot of land, together with the three-story marble-front store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., and known as No. 69. The basement and first story are the full depth of the lot; the second story and the third story from 40 to 80 feet deep; lot 25x100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER HOUSTON-ST., COOLIDGE BUILDING.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the southeast corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins Hotel," opposite the Albany steamboat landing, now tenanted by Mr. Collins.

Map at the office of the auctioneers. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT—GEORGE W. WAITE and JOHN WAITE—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made on the 12th day of February, 1869, in this action, I will sell at public auction, on the southeast corner of Pike and Water streets, running thence northerly along the east line of a certain lot conveyed by William Kemelly, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 21st day of March, 1868, and recorded in the City and County Register's office in Liber 1,000 of Conveyances, page 500, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southwesterly line of Pike-street, in the centre of a party wall standing sixty-six feet southeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southwesterly line of Pike-street with the southeasterly line of Water-street, and running thence southeasterly along the said southwesterly line of Pike-street forty-two feet and ten inches; thence southwesterly forty-two feet and eleven inches to the rear line of lot number 1 (one) on said map above referred to; thence northwesterly along the rear line of lot number 1 (one) forty-two feet and eight inches; thence northeasterly forty-two feet and ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty inches to the centre of a party wall; thence northeasterly along the centre of the said party wall sixty-six feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning; the rear part of said lot number 1 (one) on said map is designated as a "yard in common," being conveyed subject to the right of the owners and occupants for the time being of lot number 1 (one) on said map, to pass and repass over the same; and also all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southwesterly line of Pike-street, at the point or place of beginning of a certain lot conveyed by William Kemelly, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 21st day of March, 1868, and recorded in the City and County Register's office in Liber 1,000 of Conveyances, page 500, &c., and running thence southwesterly along the said southwesterly line of Pike-street forty-two feet and eleven inches to the rear line of lot number 1 (one) on said map above referred to; thence northwesterly along the rear line of lot number 1 (one) forty-two feet and eight inches; thence northeasterly forty-two feet and ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty inches to the centre of a party wall; thence northeasterly along the centre of the said party wall sixty-six feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning; the rear part of said lot number two (2) on said map is designated as a "yard in common," being conveyed subject to the right of the owners and occupants for the time being of lot number 2 (two) on said map, to pass and repass over the same; and also all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southwesterly line of Broad-street, at the point or place of beginning of a certain lot conveyed by William Kemelly, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 21st day of March, 1868, and recorded in the City and County Register's office in Liber 1,000 of Conveyances, page 500, &c., and running thence southwesterly along the said southwesterly line of Broad

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.SURGET.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 20

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, ($140); second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers traveling, going or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA.....Feb. 24 | RUSSIA.....Mar. 17
JAVA.....Mar. 3 | CHINA.....Mar. 24
AUSTRALASIAN..Mar. 10 | CUBA.....Mar. 31
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$60
Cabin to Paris.....$145 | Steerage.....$30
No steerage passengers taken.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value therein expressed are signed.
Through bills of lading given for Bristol, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight apply to
H. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO.....Feb. 25 | THURSDAY.....Mar. 11
TARIFA.....Mar. 4 | PALMYRA.....Mar. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.

NEVADA (new).....Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 9 A. M.
COLORADO.....Wednesday, March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....Mar. 17.

Cabin passage, gold.....$100
Steerage, currency.....$30
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. LAIRD & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

INDIA.....Feb. 27 | BRITANNIA.....Mar. 20
CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27
IOWA.....Mar. 13 | EUROPA.....April 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $70.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Passage Certificates from Europe, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, FORBS, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 58 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
And every succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and $35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by [	45	St. John's, N. F., by [	30
Branch Steamer.		Branch Steamer.	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, apply to the Company's office in Liverpool, or to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT WITH CALIFORNIA, OREGON, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, calling at Valparaiso on the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 6 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One Hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
The new and favorite steamer CONCORD, Capt. COMBS, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving March 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco March 3, for Japan, China, &c.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, for Panama. This facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 8 Broadway.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THRELFALL, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. C. H. WEBB, April 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
C. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MOREY, CASTLE, R. ADAMS, VANNESS.....Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. L. WHITE.....Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....Mar. 11
For freight or passage apply to
J. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. FERLISS.....March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE.....March 30
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage in Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance at one-half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Steamer for Fernandina every Wednesday.
Steamer for Key West and Havana every Saturday.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
QUEEN CITY,
Capt. ELLIS,
Is now receiving freight and will leave Pier No. 20 North River
SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rio Grande, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to Shreveport and Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 47 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 43 West-st.
OLAVIUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA AND WESTERN GULF AND SOUTHWEST.
REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RISEY, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, CRAVEN, HEAD & CO., forward all goods free of charges.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent,
No. 73 William-st.
The steamer steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 6.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired, at No. 146 West 12th-st., near 5th-av. No meeting in May.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON 37TH-ST., near Madison-av., accommodations first-class; liberal arrangements for permanent parties. ASBY, 14 EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 37th-st.

NO. 143 EAST 31ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—A large and nicely furnished room on second floor to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentlemen and wife.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, parlor floor, suite, with conveniences complete, to let with or without board.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, handsomely furnished, a second-story front room, with bath attached; best of references required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

NO. 58 WEST 33D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

A NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms; also, one or two single rooms, furnished, overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 36 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th-avs.—Beautiful large parlor, bedroom attached; full board.

NO. 23 IRVINGTON-PLACE.—TO let, with first-class board, three single rooms.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE-SHED SLATE MANTELS, in great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY THE PENFIELD SLATE COMPANY.
No. 6 Howard-st.
Near the Tiles, Chimney Tops, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slate, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Orders left at 6 Howard-st. (Canonhouse and Warehouse) and Shorwoods.
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLE-SHED MANTELS, TILES, Hearth and register Grates, Slate Mantels and Tiles, Rich and elegant designs. T. J. STEWART, No. 9116 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 9565 4th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEARTHSTONES AND TILES, Rich and elegant patterns. Manufactured by Marble Works, No. 33 1st-av., near 32d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES, greatly improved. Price reduced. New and second-hand. JAMES A. ROBINSON, 164 Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 1 P. M., Hempstead, Hicksville and Farmingdale; 3:30 P. M., Huntington and Glen Cove; 4:45 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
11 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
3:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
2:30 P. M. Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
5 P. M. Way Train, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's and stations, Port of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
8 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6 P. M. Express Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 8:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chester with Warwick Valley Railroad for Greenville, Sterlingville, Pinebrook, &c., at Turner's with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, (Sunday only,) connecting at Albany with trains for Troy. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
2:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chester with Warwick Valley Railroad, and at Turner's with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
4:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars to Buffalo without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will arrive in Troy at 6:30.
11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M., returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving Chatham at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 6:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.
WM. R. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Returning, leave Hicksville at 7:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Connecting with Long Island Railroad at Hicksville.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 4:30, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Secondays only at 11 o'clock P. M. and 4:15 P. M. For Nyack only at 9 o'clock A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
CARRYING THE
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, PROVIDENCE
AND
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
Quickest and Most Convenient Steamboats.
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY.
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 9:30 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains, or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868. No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Five Always as low as by any other line.
The new and splendid steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. H. LONG. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 28, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 194 Broadway, and at No. 76 Canal-st.
WM. B. CROSWELL, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Feb. 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27
CORNELIUS HELSON.....SATURDAY, March 6
Through tickets to all points in Texas, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 2 West-st.

Second

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.
We are now making orders for our AMERICAN IMPROVED VELOCIPEDE. Guaranteed by all good riders superior in every respect to any two-wheel velocipede now running. Call and examine them, or send for circular. TOMLINSON, DELAMATER & CO., No. 499 Broadway.

HORSE, WAGON, SLEIGH AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Horse young, sound and kind; 16 hands high; wagon, coupe top, nearly new; shifting front; sleigh, 1 cutter and 1 pung; harness, latest style, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CURTAINED carriage. Can be seen at No. 146 East 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Has been in use for a short time.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, WAGON AND harness. No. 79 Fifth-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Cortlandt-st. and Thierry-ct., comprising a total plotting of 26 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 233 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 45½ Cherry-st.

FOR SALE.
THIRTY-FIVE HARLEM LOTS,
SEVENTY WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS,
and plots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Also, valuable water fronts on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers.
G. LEESPINASSE,
No. 35 John-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE-ST.
West 31st-st., three-story, R. & B. $9,000
West 34th-st., four-story, R. & B. 9,000
West 36th-st., three-story, R. & B. 8,000
West 36th-st., three-story, R. & B., with carpets and gas-fixtures 9,700
East 36th-st., four-story, R. & B., furnished 12,000
East 36th-st., four-story, R. & B. 12,000

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—WILL BE sold the large pleasure ground and cottage in the American Express Company, comprising the whole block between Hudson, Dunne, 7th and Staple sts., with extensive horse, carriage, manure building, 100x100, and a one-story brick building, about 30x60, on Dunne-st., and third and fourth lofts of the marble building, 100x 100 each, are also offered on lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ADMIRABLY PLANNED house 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Has all modern conveniences, and is handsomely but not richly finished throughout. Contains walnut-and-ash, new Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, elegant bronze gas fixtures, French looking-glasses, &c. Can be seen by cards only. Terms cash. Price $34,500. Cost $36,000. Inquire on the premises. This description is accurate.

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO be self-evident."—1st. The best business property in Brooklyn is on Fulton-av.; 2d. The most valuable lots on this great thoroughfare are those between Clinton-av. and Vanderbilt-av.; 3d. To be sold (by order of the "Exchange," in New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, JOHNSON & MILLER, 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LARGE PROPERTY in 142d-st., west of Broadway; very suitable for three rooms for piano-fortes and many other purposes, but being sold for 10 per cent. of present money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 496 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EXTRA wide three-story and attic brick house, No. 39 Clinton-place, between Mercer and Greene sts. Size of deep wide; "Sailors' Snug Harbor" lease, about eight years to run at $220 per annum; $36,000; will be let if not sold. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front Eight-stoop house, No. 124 Lexington-av., between 28th-st. and 29th-st. The house has all the modern improvements, and is replete with every convenience. Apply to G. W. GARDER, No. 80 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 92d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 20x100, with all improvements. Inquire of C. H. BROWN, 2 East Broadway, or of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

NO BUSINESS CORNERS IN NEW-York are more desirable than those on Fulton, Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at the Exchange.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, 50 by 100 feet, together with the house thereon, No. 109 and 111 Mulberry-st.; to be rent until the mortgage. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 496 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-AV., NEAR STEBT., a plot 50 by 100 feet, with order, with the right to erect a brick house, with all modern improvements; stable if wanted; early possession can be had. Permits to be had from HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE 8-light-stoop four-story house, No. 107 West 46th-st.; lot 25x100.5. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $34,000. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PARCEL OF PROPERTY, fronting over 150 feet on Broadway and below Central Park; one of the most available on the island. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A SNUG THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house; $12,000; liberal terms; first order; best location. Apply on premises, 51 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-AV., MURRAY HILL, a fine extra wide and elegant house, with or without furniture and stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, No. 406 and 408 West-st., near Bank-st.; 40 by 100 feet each; rented for $1,000 per year. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 496 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 122d-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av. Apply at No. 1 Bookman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; convenient and excellent location. Apply to WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 30 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF PATENT ILLUSTRATIONS FOR THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1868.
OFFICE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of electrotype plates of the ILLUSTRATIONS OF MECHANICAL DEVICES, accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1868, with the names of the patentees and the character of the patent on each illustration, or for otherwise furnishing the illustrations for said report.
The drawings will be furnished on paper to the engraver, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with proper economy of space, and will be required to deliver the Office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Congressional Printer.
The Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The work is ordered by the Forty-first Congress, first session, and in accordance with the standard heretofore adopted by them, and they invite proposals for the quality of paper, the style of execution, and the general appearance of the public printing, prompting them to also invite proposals for electrotyping plates of an inferior style of workmanship; and also for furnishing the illustrations, engraved on wood, in the usual manner.
The award will be made to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work; and the Congressional Printer reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.
Bidders must propose from the Congressional Printer drawings of illustrations sufficient in number to fill one page, and must accompany their bids with a specimen of their work, with a sworn statement that it was made in the establishment of that bidder, and must be prepared to show the necessary facilities for the work proposed. The number of the patent will be the data for supplying electrotype-plate pages, one of these pages will be furnished, that it may be subjected to proper tests.
Bidders are required to propose for the work by the *illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design, (as in combining the cases,) the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security, to the approval of a United States District Judge, conditioned that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder, or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will execute the work in accordance with the proposal.
Those who make illustrations will be about the same as in the last published volume.
Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the undersigned, at Washington, D. C.
Blank forms will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, and no proposals will be considered which are not made upon these forms.
Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing, Washington, D. C.," care of Hon. H. R. Anthony, U. S. Senate; Hon. E. B. Lasher, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."
JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for erecting, furnishing and finishing a Primary School No. 12, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., of said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.
JAMES HARRISON,
CHARLES WRIGHT,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.
Dated Feb. 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for erecting a School-house, and for furnishing Primary School No. 1, situated on the west side of Ludlow-st., near Delancey-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason's Work;" "Proposal for Carpenter's Work;" "Proposal for Furniture."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which the names of such sureties are not inserted.
The Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
GEORGE F. PATTERSON,
ALONZO WESTERFIELD,
GEORGE KINERE,
WILLIAM MCCAFFIL,
BENJ. F. SHAFFER,
Board of Trustees Eighth Ward.
Dated Feb. 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for erecting, furnishing and finishing Primary School No. 13, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., of said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.
JAMES HARRISON,
CHARLES WRIGHT,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.
Dated Feb. 16, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
SHAKSPEARE'S
charming creation of Shakspeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. H. B. STODDART, Mr. POLE, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MAC, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. OAKHIS, Mr. MERTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. ROSE EVERTON, Mrs. CLARA STERLING, Mrs. ALEXANDER WARD, Mrs. SIDDLER BROWN, Mrs. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c. &c.
The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the seventeenth century.
MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
VERY GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
POPULAR PRICES.
HOUSES CROWDED.
250 ARTISTS THIS YEAR.
GLORIOUS BILL THIS WEEK.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF
JOHN BOOGYES IN HIS
very celebrated
FEATS OF FREETIDIGITATION.
Continued success of
THE GREAT
O'REARDON, in his wonderful performance, entitled TOMBLERICON; HARRY RAYNOR, in his surprising and unequaled solo on the Japanese fiddle on ONE STRING; the great musical clowns, THE CARLO BROTHERS—GEORGE and FRED. New Pantomime of THE YOUNG RECRUIT. The great Pantomimists, THE DEFREES, BONFANTI and the GREAT SMALLEY COMPANY.
acknowledged to be the
GREATEST COLLECTION OF TALENT
ever congregated together in any one
POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Reserved Orchestra Circle..... 25 cents extra.
Reserved Balcony Circle..... 25 cents extra.
Reserved Dress Circle..... 50 cents extra.
Seats secured at the box office.
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

THE FORTY THIEVES.
"I'd like to be a Swell, swinging round the Circle," and all songs sung in above burlesque at Niblo's Garden. Price 40 cents each.
WM. A. PECK & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Branch store No. 805 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late R. Bowne Edwards, containing 50 acres and upward, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion house, with all the modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house and ice-house, filled, and all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and grounds are in excellent order. In addition to the former access to and from the place, a new road, passing under a railroad bridge, has been lately made, thus obviating the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to R. L. EDWARDS, No. 16 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the village of Orienta, Mamaroneck, one hour from 27th-st. via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive city property. Apply to JAMES P. FAULDING, No. 16 Nassau-st., or on the premises.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 42 and 43 White-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, on the east bank of the Hudson, 4 miles above Rhinebeck Landing, one of the most desirable residences in the county, stone mansion, 16 rooms, grape-houses, green-houses, &c., commanding an extensive view of the river for miles. Grapes and vegetables furnished from the green-houses. Possession can be had before the 1st of May the house, furnished, with adjacent grounds, will be let for the season. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY, about 70 acres of land, with a dwelling thereon, near Cruger's Station, and just above Sing Sing, on the east bank of the Hudson River, affording the sites for several private residences, with a superb prospect of river and mountain scenery. Inquire of GEORGE H. GRANNISS or JAMES TAYLOR, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 943 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 10 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—Hotel for sale, furnished or unfurnished. This is a good stand, and is doing a paying business. It is offered in consequence of the death of the proprietor. For terms,

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A General Holiday---No Parade, No Fireworks---Church Services---Reunion of Veterans---Balls Last Evening---Suburban Celebrations.

Yesterday had the air of something that has missed fire. It was neither like a holiday nor a business day, but a pale colorless negation of both. There were plenty of folks in holiday costume about the streets, but there was nothing to mark the anniversary of Washington's birthday save a few flags drooping dismally over the City Hall, and a vast concourse of idlers thronging the steps and plateau of the civic building. The Courts of law, the Treasury Department, the Stock Exchange, and other public offices, were closed, and a good many of the down-town streets, owing to the closing of the stores, had a sort of semi-Sabbatical aspect, which, lowered upon by gloomy skies, was extremely depressing. It will be conceded, therefore, that these were hardly the conditions of a public festivity. The military it might be supposed would have turned out, and given a little liveliness to the town. But the military, wise as serpents, kept out of the mud, and declined to review or be reviewed. There was indeed a rumor that the veterans of 1812 intended to have a parade; but as nobody of any consequence seems to have seen them, their traditional glory remains in a literal sense undimmed. The patience of the immense crowd assembled in front of the City Hall was truly amazing. It was evident to a dispassionate observer that anything splendid or attractive was no more likely to appear in the frowsy, foggy, muddy Park, than amid the deserts of Sahara. Yet these good souls kept waiting there, hour after hour, with a pertinacity and good temper beyond belief. They even crowded out upon Broadway, and lined the sides thereof, invading the stoops of desolate banks, and climbing the apices of brick piles, though what they expected to see beyond the usual procession of hacks and stages is unimaginable. It is not at all improbable that some of them waited far into the night. This is the more likely from the fact that the Common Council, with a great flourish of trumpets, voted $20,000 for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday, and the popular mind doubtless became imbued with the notion that there would be fireworks à *rasir*. They reckoned without the host. There was no money for fireworks, or anything else of the sort, in the City Treasury. And hence, when night fell, the pall of leaden dullness was "Not peerable with power of any star," nor illumined with the sparkles of a single rocket.

THE CITY HALL.

A crowd of several hundred persons congregated in the City Hall Park yesterday morning, waiting, some of them, for the parade, while the others were waiting for something else, and the majority were waiting because the others did. An immense crowd of small boys passed the day in playing "tag" around the pillars in the vestibule of the City Hall, and the keeper of the hall amused himself by dusting their jackets with a stout cane whenever he could get the chance. The monotony of the occasion was somewhat relieved, about 1 o'clock, by the appearance in the Park of a figure habited in a suit of yellow leather, with a cocked hat, knee-breeches, swallow-tail coat, metal buttons and buckled shoes. So soon as he was observed, a rush was made for him, and he was hailed by universal accord as "Washington." "Step this way, General; come up here, George; give us a speech, General," were shouted out by stentorian lungs. A crowd of small boys seized the tails of his coat and dragged him up the steps of the Hall. "How well he looks," said an old lady from the country, "he bears his age wonderful, don't he? Why, I wouldn't have believed it was WASHINGTON, if I hadn't been told so." Others felt quite sure it was "the Father of his Country" from the fact of his wonderful resemblance to the brown-stone statue in the Park, and in fact, if the gentleman's dress had only been of a rather darker color, the resemblance would have been striking. The party in yellow, however, proved to be not WASHINGTON, but a peripatetic vender of photographs, who was somewhat taken aback by the exceeding warmth of his reception. After fighting his way through the crowd, he sought refuge in the City Hall, but finding no sale for his pictures there, he left by the back door.

All the offices of the Corporation were closed yesterday, with the exception of those of the Clerk of the Common Council. The Board of Aldermen expected to have had a meeting, but at the hour named a quorum was not present.

The exterior of the hall was decorated with large and small flags in abundance, but beyond this there was no recognition of the day in this department.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

Twenty-three venerable gentlemen gathered at Military Hall yesterday afternoon at the call of Gen. H. RAYMOND. They occupied themselves for a while in talking over old times, comparing their recollections of 1812, and getting off jokes of that date. The meeting was called to order by Gen. RAYMOND, who made a short address, stating that the number of the corps is rapidly diminishing, thirty-six having gone within eight months. He spoke of his efforts to effect the passage of a Pension bill through Congress. The House had passed it but the Senate had rejected it, and it was now deemed advisable to urge the Senate to reconsider its vote.

Col. A. DALLY read the following petition which was approved by the gentlemen present:

To the honorable Senators of the United States, in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, in behalf of the veterans of the War of 1812, beg leave to state that they are perfectly cognizant of the pecuniary condition of a majority of the old soldiers of that war, and that they are personally acquainted with many of their number. Many of them are in abject want at the present time, living on the cold charity of friends and kindred. Some have families of helpless children, who in many cases are unable to support them; some are living in garret bedrooms, their rents paid by the charity to which they belong, and trusting for the entire support of the day to the hand of friendship for to-day; may have no friends to appeal to, and some are inmates of our almshouses, glad to get a pauper's food to keep soul and body together for a little time longer, until they are relieved from the cares and trials of this uncharitable world. There is now one old man in our office whose home is in the cabin of an old canal-boat, suffering from want, without a friend or relative to appeal to for assistance. We could enumerate many more cases of similar nature, but sincerely hope that your Honors will not only vote in favor of pensioning the old soldiers and widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, but use your influence in behalf of the suffering brethren. We would also urge the propriety of passing the bill to date from the passage of the bill passed in the Lower House last Winter. It would give immediate relief to those who are in actual want.

Yours, very respectfully,
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1869.

A letter was read from Mr. DANIEL E. GREW, of Washington, stating that he had seen many Senators, and found them favorable to a reconsideration of the bill.

The roll was called, and the following gentlemen were found to be present: Gen. H. Raymond, 70 years old; Col. A. Dally, 76; J. H. Hull, Chaplain, 74; Capt. Henry Baker, 72; Arnel Titus, 73; C. Morell, 79; George Wicks, 76; William H. Brown, 73; Daniel Duncan, 76; Barnet Simonson, 76; Daniel Wilmarth, 73; Hosmer Mashrell, 73; James Hadley, 76; Richard Martin, 76; John P. Arnold, 76; Frederick Henry Foter, Caspar Friend, 76; ---- Demarest, 76; Parmoney Doxey, 77; Wm. D. Morgan, 76; Timothy S. Wheeler, 80; Zenos Skidmore, 77; Wm. B. Doyle, 74; Jacob Polsler, 85; Uriah Rose, 76.

The fathers of many of these veterans were revolutionary soldiers, and many family stories were told that went back into the good old Colony times.

Mr. JOSEPH WARNER, being introduced, said that his father was a veteran of 1812, and that for his father's sake he would like the gentlemen present to dine with him. The meeting was adjourned without any unnecessary delay.

SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

At Trinity Church there was a special service in honor of the occasion. Long before 11 o'clock the merry chimes rang out their silvery cadences and called together the crowd of worshippers. The church was densely thronged. At 11, the procession of clergy and choristers entered from the vestry, singing the processional hymn, "Praise my soul, the King of Heaven." The Te Deum was next sung to SMART'S magnificent setting, and then the excommunication service commenced. The opening invocation of the Holy Spirit and the Decalogue were intoned by Rev. Dr. OGILBY. The Epistle was read by Rev. Dr. HILLS, missionary to Greece; and the Gospel by Rev. VANDEVOORT BRUCE. This was followed by the anthem, "The Lord is Great," by RICHINI. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON then ascended the pulpit and read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. The silence which pervaded the vast audience during the delivery of this glorious utterance of the Father of his Country was something remarkable. The people seemed to hang with breathless attention upon every word that fell from the speaker's lips. At the conclusion of the Address the choir sang "Glory be to God on high," from MOZART'S Twelfth Mass. The offertory sentences were read by Rev. Dr. OGILBY, the collection being "for the relief of our brethren in the South." The service concluded with the prayer for the Church Militant, and the benediction by Dr. VINTON.

BANQUET OF THE NEWSBOYS.

The newsboys are noted for being wide awake and keeping fully abreast with the times. So having been informed by their Superintendent, Mr. GEO. CALHOUN, that a substantial dinner would be served up at 7 o'clock in the evening, the boys, who make the Phelps Lodge in Rivington-street their home, were not slow in accepting the invitation. Before the time appointed about one hundred boys were ready, waiting for the tap of the bell, and when the signal was given the way in which they discoursed of the substantials was enough to drive a dyspeptic frantic. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and one or two brief addresses were made.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BALL.

Company A of the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State Militia, gave a brilliant ball last night at the Academy of Music. Instead of waiting till 10 before dancing, as usual at similar festivities, the band very sensibly struck up before 9 o'clock, by which time a numerous company had arrived. A series of gas jets at the back of the stage described, in addition to the title of the regiment, a couple of flags. The uniform of the officers was very rich, gold and crimson being profusely blended upon the ground work of blue. Among the invited guests were the members of the State Legislature now in town, Admirals Farragut, Bailey and Godon, Gens. McClellan, McDowell, Sickles, Sandford, Shaler, Slocum, Franklin, Butterfield, Casey, Ingalls, Molyneaux and Dodge, Mayor Hall, Street Commissioner McLean, Recorder Hackett and Mr. Peter B. Sweeny. Col. Theodore N. Parmelee, commander of the regiment, was also present, with all the officers and many members of other military organizations. The ball was much enjoyed.

BALL OF THE WASHINGTON GREY'S CAVALRY.

The three squadrons of cavalry connected with the regiment of Washington Greys, commanded by Major KNOX, gave a very handsome party last night, in the spacious dining-room of the Metropolitan Hotel. The uniform of the privates and non-commissioned officers was grey, with a helmet of brass, partly covered with grey cloth, a white pompon and a black horsetail. The commissioned officers wore a uniform of blue, with a white horsetail to their brass helmets. The invited guests were Admiral GODON, Gens. McDOWELL, SICKLES, INGALLS, GRAHAM and FRANKLIN. The officers of the Boston Lancers, the Philadelphia City Guard, the Providence Horse Guard, and the Burnside Zouaves of Providence, were also present. The ball was very pleasant. The supper was prepared in excellent style.

BALL OF THE SECRETTER CLUB.

The Secretter Club is a pleasure organization, whose members entertain themselves very pleasantly at intervals through the year with dances and picnics. The Club gave a very handsome ball last night at Apollo Hall, where a large company assembled and dancing continued far into the hours of this morning.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION LEAGUE ASSOCIATION.

Last evening the Republican Wigwam, in West Forty-sixth-street, was filled to overflowing on the occasion of the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, which took place under the auspices of the Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward. Maj. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL gave the oration, his subject being "Washington and Grant." He said, that ten years ago it was the fashion to belittle the character of WASHINGTON, CARLYLE omitted him from his list of heroes like an artist who paints the Alps, not the Mississippi Valley; yet the mountain which entrances the artist yields no food. The world feeds the nations of the earth. The late war made us appreciate more fully what WASHINGTON did for his time, by seeing what GRANT had done for ours. Each a natural General, either unknown but for time of war; so with the greatest executive men, CROMWELL, CÆSAR, NAPOLEON. Any time will do to produce great lawyers, orators, bankers and historians, but a continent is upheaved when a world's captain is brought forth. GRANT has a harder task before him than any of his predecessors. Much depends on his Cabinet, but the man can be trusted, who selected RAWLINS, SHERMAN and PEIRSON. WASHINGTON and GRANT always trusted the people. GRANT needs their support now in his hardest fight against the politicians. He might have an easy time, and work the Presidential office of his party, as it has been done for years. But he will reform this. After showing the condition of Europe at the time of WASHINGTON'S birth, as compared with the present, and arguing that the great improvements in the political systems of the world were due to the influence of our Republic, the speaker showed our responsibility now in preserving our Republic from the internal corruption which has destroyed free Governments in the past. Our present system of taxation and its collection are sapping the foundations of public virtue. The only remedy is honesty, economy and specie payments. Some one, horrified at the carnage of war, asked GRANT how he felt after the battle of the Wilderness. "I felt," he replied, "that I was going to Richmond." So now he would reply, "I feel that I am going to specie payment and a reduction of the debt."

Wm. ROSS WALLACE, the author of the "Sword of Bunker Hill," recited that production amid great applause. Prof. D. V. DIMON and others gave recitations, and with songs and other exercises, the entertainment was in all respects a pleasant affair.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT BALL.

The Eleventh Regiment ball, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, was martial and Teutonic in appearance, and the prevailing spirit seemed to be affection and lager beer, or, not to reverse cause and effect, lager beer and affection.

The Day in Brooklyn.

A national salute was fired at Fort Greene. The Courts and public offices were closed. Business appeared to go on as usual in all the principal thoroughfares. The schools were closed, and the children were free. There was nothing special throughout the city to indicate any general celebration of the day.

The Day in Jersey City.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was observed in Jersey City yesterday by the closing of the banks, public offices, schools, and a large portion of the shops throughout the city. In the evening the Firemen's ball at the City Hall was the leading attraction, and it was largely attended. A musical concert was also given at the Tabernacle, at which a respectable audience was present.

The Day in Newark.

The usual demonstration incident to the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, took place at Newark yesterday, when the occasion was generally observed as a holiday. The public offices and many of the private business places were closed, and the streets were thronged with people in holiday attire. The church bells were rung at sunrise and sunset, and salutes were fired by the City Battery, Capt. MONROE, at noon and evening. In the forenoon there was quite an imposing military procession, consisting of the First and Second Regiments New-Jersey Rifle Corps, the Veteran Regiment and the German Veteran Association, the music being furnished by Reinhardt's, Morris' and Jefferson's Bands. The day passed off quietly, and but five arrests were made during the day.

The Day in Elizabeth.

The day was celebrated by a military procession in the afternoon, composed of three companies of the Rifle Corps, under command of Capt. LUTZ, together with Company K, Capt. WANGER, from New-Brunswick. Flags were plentifully displayed, all public business was suspended, and many of the stores and business places were closed during the afternoon. On evening Drake's company of Zouaves participated in the parade, and gave a ball in the evening.

Observances Elsewhere.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday was observed in this city by the ringing of the church bells morning, noon and night; also, by a parade of the Marine Artillery, First Regiment of Light Infantry and the Burnside Zouaves, and a grand ball this evening by the Marine Corps of Artillery.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday is very generally observed to-day. The Custom-house, banks, and nearly all places of business, are closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 22.

A salute was fired this morning in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday. The American Mechanics had a parade. A large number of persons participated in the parade of that order. In Camden the banks and public offices are closed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday was pretty generally observed along the Hudson. Here the banks and Post Office were closed, and flags waved from public and private buildings.

At Newburg the Nineteenth Regiment of the National Guard paraded the streets.

The usual salute was fired at West Point, and flags were displayed from the public works and buildings.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 22.

A national salute was fired at noon to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday was observed as a holiday here. The Legislature adjourned, the public offices were closed, and, with the newspaper and foreign consular offices, displayed their flags. The First Infantry, the Fourth Artillery, and a number of German Turner Societies, paraded the streets.

A number of members of the Southern Press Convention are here, on invitation, at the St. Charles Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

The torchlight display of the Boys in Blue to-night was quite brilliant, notwithstanding the rain. About 5,000 were in line. At 10 o'clock the procession reached the residence of Gen. GRANT, in front of which it halted, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." A committee of gentlemen representing the organization were introduced to Gen. GRANT, who subsequently reviewed the procession. No speeches were made. Gen. GRANT remarking to the Committee that it would be impossible to be heard by the great number, and desiring them to return his thanks to the "Boys in Blue" for their kind consideration. He was pleased to see them celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the "Father of his Country." Afterward the line of march was again formed, and the procession moved to the residence of Speaker COLFAX, intending to pay their respects to that gentleman, and subsequently called on Senator-elect CARL SCHURZ.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON'S birthday has been more generally observed in this city than ever before. Business has been generally suspended, and the streets thronged with people to witness the civic and military processions. The Courts, schools and public offices are all closed.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Printers' Strike---Mass Meeting of Typographical Union No. 6---Strong Resolutions---The Common Council Denounced,

The printers of this City took advantage of the general holiday yesterday to hold a mass meeting at Union Hall, corner of Elizabeth and Grand streets, for the purpose of hearing reports and listening to speeches of encouragement from different members of other trades. A very large number assembled. Mr. STIRK, the President of the Union, on taking the chair, said that this was a regularly adjourned meeting of the Union, and all business transacted would be in order. It was called, he said, more particularly for the purpose of learning the condition of the trade in this City. He then introduced Mr. ROBERT BLISSERT, of the Tailors' Union, who stated that employing printers paid more contemptibly mean wages to their journeymen than any employers in nearly all other trades, and he was glad to see the men rise to improve their condition. He had noticed that politicians had often made their appearance in the ranks of workingmen, but invariably turned their backs upon them when in office. The Aldermen had lately been giving their printing patronage to rat-shops, and persisted in doing so, when they might give it to shops paying the regular rates.

Mr. SUDDEN, of Typographical Union No. 6, said that the offices opposing the strike had not now more than twenty-five hands unconnected with the Union. One of these he had persuaded away, and procured him employment in the office of the *Telegraph*. The foreman there, however, said he was sorry to part with the he could well keep him, strike or no strike. He had conversed with Mr. MARTIN, President of the Typothetæ, in reference to publishing the scale of prices agreed upon by that body. Mr. MARTIN said the reason why it was published was that the men might see it, and he told him in reply that no communication could be received save by the Union, unless especially addressed to it. Anything needed must be made known to the 2,500 men of the Union in a direct manner, and not through the Press, and the late resolution of the Typothetæ must be rescinded.

The President then read reports from many offices, where assessments were unanimously voted by the men to uphold the present strike. He said that if it should not prove sufficient, more would be readily accorded. He stated that a young lady compositor had been discharged from the office of Messrs. HALLENBECK & CROFUT on account of her father's having been an active member of the Union. On asking why her services were not needed, the reply was, "Because I hate your father." He moved that the young lady, during absence from work, should be presented by the Union with the same wages it accorded to its striking members. This was accorded to with a ringing aye.

Mr. TAYLOR, of the Stair Builders' Union, then addressed a few words of commendation to those on strike, and a series of resolutions were then read as follows:

Whereas, The strike has lasted four weeks, and by the action of the employers, it has ceased to be a question of wages, but one not only involving the existence of Typographical Union No. 6, but of every trade organization in the City---

That the Union reiterates its assurances to those parties now on strike that, until the withdrawal of the opposition of employers to the Union as a body corporate, the Executive Committee of Typographical Union No. 6, will pledge their earnings and influence for any period necessary to bring the strike to a successful termination.

That in furtherance of this strike we pledge ourselves to use every influence in our power to induce publishers and others to withdraw their work from the offices where it is being performed by non-apprenticed boys, and to give it to piece-paying establishments.

That we will by every means in our power make public the reprehensible conduct of the employers to induce the public to withdraw their patronage from those who refuse to secure to the men, and the prosperity being also taken in charge, Sergt. TOWNES returned to the station-house completely successful. When the prisoners were arraigned before the desk they gave their names as James Harris, Joseph Nilens, William Lyons, James Robinson, Moses Smith, James Wilson, Thomas McCormick and James O'Brien. They are all quite young in years, but are well known to their captors as men old in crime. Being well acquainted with their desperate characters, and being determined that no chance for escape should be given them, Capt. ENDRESS not only locked them up in his strongest cells, but placed over them special watchmen. The heavily ironed prisoners will be arraigned this morning, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court.

Lecture on the Tower of London.

Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., delivered his lecture on "The Tower of London" last evening, at the Mission Chapel, in Thirty-fifth-street, near Seventh-avenue. The history of this famous Tower is in reality the history of England, from the time of the Conqueror to the present reign. During that long period it has stood successively as a palace, a fortress and a prison. The structure itself is of huge proportions. It covers an acre, of thirteen acres and is capable of holding no less than 10,000 people. The walls are forty feet high, fifteen feet thick, and are surmounted by thirteen towers, the whole built of solid stone masonry. Each of these towers has a separate and intensely interesting history involving the bravery and fidelity of the knights and chivalry of England. One of these towers at present is the receptacle of the Crown jewels, and is closely guarded. The building is situated on the bank of the Thames, and the entrance to it is called the "Traitor's Gate." It is now used as a garrison and storehouse, where arms and ordnance are kept and displayed with fine effect. The lecture has been prepared with great care, and abounds in historical allusions to the scenes and characters associated with the old Tower. A large diagram of the building was exhibited to the audience.

The Late Admiral Foote.

The "Life and Character of Admiral Foote" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Rev. L. W. BACON last night at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets. He related many incidents of the lamented Admiral's life not generally known. He was twenty-seven years in the naval service before he was promoted to the command of a ship. The most remarkable voyage of any vessel of our navy was made by the frigate *Cumberland* when FOOTE was on her and succeeded in getting every man of the officers and crew, except one immovable old tar, to give up their grog. When the war broke out FOOTE was chief officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and, on account of his great energy and resources, was sent West to organize a river navy on untried principles. No one can ever understand the difficulties he had to contend against in building the first flotilla of gunboats. He claimed that if he deserved credit for anything it was for the amount of labor he expended in bringing into existence that fleet. He once said: "The work and my anxiety are so great that I wake up every morning with a gunboat across my breast." Gen. HALLECK treated his officers with contempt until the brilliant capture of Fort Henry showed the wisdom and mettle of the old sailor. FOOTE'S life was that of a consistent man and a true Christian. He never failed to illustrate his principles by example whenever an occasion offered. He was ready to sacrifice his life for the country in the time of need, and in his new command in the South Atlantic Squadron, in front of Fort Sumter, but he was cut off before he started, to the grief of the entire nation.

Annual Tea Party of Rev. Dr. Porter's Church.

The annual congregational tea-party of the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, (Rev. H. S. PORTER, D. D., Pastor,) was held in Washington Hall, E. D., last evening. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. PORTER, who made a brief address. Hon. DENIS STRONG also made a short address, in which he referred to the social custom of tea-drinking and the effect it had among large gatherings of people as well as in small ones. He then alluded to the birthday of WASHINGTON, and paid a telling tribute to the "Father of his Country." He spoke in terms of congratulation in relation to the coming President, and trusted that they might all be spared to meet next year and express their gratitude for the blessings they now merely hoped for. After the speaking the exercises consisted of solos, duets and tableaux. The singing was participated in by Misses JENNIE and CORNELIA MILLER, Mrs. DIMMICKMAN, Messrs. CASTLE, CONVERY and Mr. PARSE. The singing and the tableaux were excellent, and the party throughout was a success. The tea-party portion of the entertainment, which is a comparatively new institution on so large a scale, proved to be a very popular and agreeable one last night.

Spencer Legion Boys in Blue.

This Republican organization held their meeting at their headquarters, No. 206 Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of effecting arrangements by which the Club can attend the coming inauguration in a body. After some discussion a committee was appointed by the Chairman, JOHN A. MEEKS, to make all the necessary arrangements, and to report fully to the Club. After some unimportant business the Association adjourned. Previous to this meeting, the Executive Committee met in the same room for the transaction of business. Mr. JOHN H. ROOLES in the chair. Nothing of interest transpired, except an informal report from a delegate to the Central Committee, who would at their next meeting bringup the whole subject of the contested elections in the various Assembly districts. The evidence, &c., from two of the districts, namely, the First and Twenty-first, were completed, but the Committee did not think it advisable to act until the whole of the districts were completed.

The meeting then adjourned.

Stabbing Affray in Hudson City.

In Hudson City at an early hour yesterday morning, a man named PHILIP SHORT was stabbed in an affray in which he became involved with his brother-in-law, JOHN A. DONNELLY. During the fight DONNELLY drew a knife, with which he inflicted several severe wounds upon SHORT, one of them being in his left side near the heart, and from the effects of which it is feared the latter will not recover. DONNELLY was afterward arrested and committed without bail.

Descent on a Disorderly House.

At 10:30 o'clock last night Sergt. WILLIAM DILKS, of the Fourth District Police Court, accompanied by Officers ROBINSON, BUSHFIELD, CROSMAN and FLEMING, assisted by a squad of men from the Eighth Precinct, specially detailed by Capt. MILLS, made a descent on the house No. 13 Greene-street, and arrested all the persons found therein. The following are the names of the parties arrested, who were taken to the Eighth Precinct Police Station, and there locked up for the night: William Smith, the barkeeper; William Richards *alias* Billy Buttons, barkeeper for Mrs. Carlton; Fanny Gretman; Emma Campbell; Jno. Ross, Thomas Swift, Mary Douglas, Kate Fullerton, and Ellen Stephens. The proprietress of the house escaped arrest, she being absent; it was alleged, in Paterson, at the time. The prisoners will be taken before Justice KELLY this morning, at the Yorkville Police Court, where they will undergo an examination. The descent was the result of an outrage which recently took place there. A young man induced a young girl to go to the above house, and there outraged her person against her will. For this charge he was brought before the Judge at Jefferson Market, where he was committed for examination on the charge of seduction. The young girl afterward entered the Magdalen Asylum, whence she subsequently returned to No. 13 Greene-street for her trunk. This was on last Saturday. Having obtained her trunk, she entered a Third-avenue car and proceeded up town in the direction of the Asylum. On arriving about Fifteenth-street she noticed that she was followed by a negress and another girl from the house No. 13 Greene-street, and had them arrested by an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY on Sunday morning at the Yorkville Police Court, and he committed them for examination. RICHARDS, the barkeeper, during the day called for their release, and was indignantly expelled.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

At 2:40 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five-story marble building No. 43 Warren-street, when considerable loss was occasioned to the edifice and contents. The first floor and basement are occupied by ROSENHEIM & MAYER, hardware dealers. Loss on stock $5,000; insured as follows: Baltic, St. Nicholas, Commerce, (of Albany) North America, (of Philadelphia,) Albany City, Norwich, (of Connecticut,) and Mechanics and Traders' $5,000 each, and the Grocers' and Lafayette for $3,500 each. The upper portion of the building is occupied by VENDERBEYDEN BROS., shirt manufacturers. Loss $6,000; insured as follows: Commercial, Mechanics and Traders', Western, (of Buffalo,) Capital City, and four other companies for $3,000 each, as well as the Home for $10,000. E. K. & A. STEVENS own the building, who sustain a loss of $15,000; insured for $20,000. The flames originated in a box of refuse.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair. Only three complaints against liquor dealers were presented for trial, and were disposed of as follows: PATRICK R. BRADY, No. 325 Washington-street, not revoked; EDWARD MILLER, No. 1 Third-avenue, not revoked; ADAM NEWMAN, No. 473 Ninth-avenue, not revoked. Twenty-nine new licenses were granted, after which the Board adjourned for one week.

It will be remembered that a few days since we published the fact that a woman calling herself MARY GIBSON had been arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon charges of false pretenses made by several different parties. Yesterday ALICE BARRY, of No. 1,186 Broadway, appeared and made an additional affidavit against the prisoner. In this case, as in all the others, a dead mesh, who had left her an immense fortune, was the foundation upon which the artful female built up her trap with which to entrap from the confiding some part of their worldly goods. Mrs. BARRY, believing in the deceased relative, and the substantials he had left behind him, readily advanced Mrs. GIBSON $250, and that was only when she read of the arrest of her debtor that she learned into what a bottomless pit she had cast her money. The prisoner seemed indifferent, however, about the matter, for having been brought from her cell to hear a new chapter in her career, she made no comment when she had finished, and was remanded again for examination at a future time.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the Express Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, caused by the steam pipes overheating and setting fire to the wainscotting. Damage, $100.

A slight fire occurred in the tailor-store of HENRY LEVI, on the first floor of No. 617 East Fourteenth-street, when a loss of $200 was occasioned. Insured for $650. The edifice is owned by E. WALKER, of Boston, and only slightly damaged.

The propeller *J. L. Hasbrouck*, at Pier No. 1 North river, ran down the river steamer *Essex* on Friday night, who cut a sack of wool in two and carried off one-half, valued at $130, it being the property of GEO. W. PILLIN. On Sunday night MADISON MARKET, belonging to a vessel in the same dock, noticed CHARLES MORRISON, aged 50, leaving the propeller, and caused his arrest by Officer RAMSTUCK, of the Fifth Ward, who found him in possession of a half-bag corresponding to the one left behind, and bearing the marks of the owner. He was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, and held for trial.

Brooklyn.

In our notice of the dedication of the New-Jerusalem Church, corner Monroe and Clarkson streets, yesterday, there seems to have been some slight errors with regard to the financial part of the undertaking. The statement read by the Pastor, Rev. J. C. AGER, was, in substance, as follows: The cost of the church property was $60,000; which with the alterations and repairs, amounting to $8,000, would make a total of $68,000. The amount thus far paid is $20,000. There is therefore a balance of $47,000 still remaining due.

EMMA BIEBE, being in unfortunate circumstances, jumped from one of the Fulton Ferry bridges last evening, and would have been drowned but for the prompt and vigilant conduct of the ferry hands. She was restored to her friends at a late hour last night.

Three men entered the house, No. 96 State-street, last night, and carried away $146 worth of clothing belonging to HORACE P. MERRILL and HENRY L. POWERS. They were subsequently discovered in Nassau-street, where they were packing their booty up for more convenient carriage, and they fled, leaving the property behind them.

New-Jersey.

A man named THOMAS FURLING, an agent for a brewery, residing in the City of Bergen, was arrested on Saturday evening by Constable LILLIE, on a warrant in which he stands charged with having assaulted Mrs. JANE MARTIN, (a tenant in his house,) and attempted to commit an outrage upon Her. The accused was held to bail by Recorder MATHEWS, in the sum of $300, to answer at the next term of Court.

JAMES EAGAN a blacksmith, aged 28 years, and hailing from Canada, was arrested at 2:45 o'clock Sunday morning, by Officers FOLEY and MCHORNEY, of the Jersey City Police, who found him in the basement of Mrs. RAE'S private dwelling, No. 15 Bridge-street, under suspicious circumstances. The prisoner being arraigned before Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday forenoon, Officer FOLEY stated that while passing the hotel he saw the shadow of a man reflected upon the window-shade in the office, while some person was passing between it and the gaslight. Assuming Officer MCHORNEY to be the two aroused ones and rung the upper door-bell, and the summons was soon answered by Mrs. RAE and her daughter. The ladies, who slept in different rooms, stated that they had heard some one trying door knobs and striking matches. The officers then proceeded to the basement, where they found EAGAN and the kitchen girl sitting by the range. The girl explained by saying that she and EAGAN were out in company together the evening before, and he being intoxicated, she concluded to take care of him until morning. Under the circumstances, the prisoner was held to hold over for further examination. About two months since the iron safe in the office of the same hotel, was broken open and robbed of about $300, mostly in gold.

Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest last night on the body of PATRICK MURRAY, a brakeman, who was killed on Friday night last, while coupling two coal cars near the Erie works. It appears that the cars, of different construction---some four wheels and others eight wheels---and, in backing down, the eight-wheel cars, being much heavier than the others, caused two of them to "mount," and the deceased was caught and crushed. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and "censured the Company for putting cars together of such construction---some four wheels and others eight wheels---and put employes in dangerous positions."

Col. JOHN MEHAN, of the Coast Survey Squad, reported by some of the enterprising journals to have sailed for Europe on Saturday on an extended expedition for the Government, was in Hoboken last night, and is likely to stay there for the present.

Mr. JEFFERIS' house, No. 294 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, was entered by a sneak thief about 3 o'clock last evening and a gold watch, valued at $100, was stolen from an upper room.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, Mr. DANIEL FIELDING, a well-known resident of Jersey City, while going down stairs into the cellar of his saloon, at the corner of Grove-street and Newark-avenue, made a misstep, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, his neck being broken by the fall. When the body was taken up life was extinct. Mr. FIELDING was about 40 years of age, and had for many years been well known to the residents of the city. He leaves a wife and three children.

At about 12 o'clock on Sunday night a fire broke out in a building in West Newark-avenue, Hudson City, resulting in the destruction of the building and the stock which it contained, the loss being $7,000. It was occupied by Mr. CHARLES HILE, who kept a crockery and hardware store, his family residing in the upper portion. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a kerosene oil lamp. The stock was insured for $3,000 in the Home Insurance Company of New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22---11 A. M.

Consols open for money and 93¾@93¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 7½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 32; Illinois, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 22---11 A. M.

COTTON---The market is firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22---3 P. M.

Consols, 93¾ for money and for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds easier at 7½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 32¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 22---3 P. M.

COTTON---The market is firmer, with considerable more activity. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day it is now thought will reach 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS---Corn, 32s. 9d quarter for old mixed Western, and 33s. 3d. for new.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

PROVISIONS---Pork is dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE---Tallow, cwt. 51s. 9d cwt.

Sugar, 35s. 6d. 9 cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot.

HAVRE, Monday, Feb. 22.

COTTON---Free Circulation on the spot, 151f. 9 cwt., Low Middling afloat, 150f.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22---4:30 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet, at the close of the market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 22---4:30 P. M.

COTTON---The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS---Quiet, 33s. 9d. 9 quarter for old Mixed Western.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22---5 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed, 55s.; Linseed Oil, 27s. 6d. 9 cwt. Sugar, 35s. 9d. 9 cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 36s. 3d. afloat.

ANTWERP, Monday, Feb. 22.

Petroleum easier at 58f. 50c. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Monday, Feb. 22---3 P. M.

The Cotton market closed active on spot and to arrive; Low Middlings to arrive quoted 151f. 25c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 22.

TOBACCO---Small business, and prices unchanged. COTTON and FREIGHTS dull. FLOUR very dull; Fall Superfine, $5 @$5 25; Double Extra Fall, $7@7 75; Triple Extra to Fancy, $8 @$10 50. WHEAT steady and firm; Low Primo to Choice Red, $1 @$1 08; No. 2 Chicago, $1 @$1 02; No. 3 Red, $1 @$1 01; No. 2 Spring, $1 @$1 04. CORN dull; 56c.@57c. OATS heavy and drooping; quoted at 42c.@44c. BARLEY firm; Choice to Fancy Iowa, $2@$2 15. RYE lower; 90c.@$1. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. BULK MEATS dull and lower; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.@14½c. Clear Sides, 17½c. SMOKED MEATS---Hams firm; 18c.@19c. Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD---10c Barrels sold at 16c. MESS PORK neglected; $31 best offer. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c.@20c. Lard, 16c. for kegs and barrels. Green Meats, 12c. Butter, 35c. for choice. Eggs, 25c. Whisky, 88c.

Banks all closed.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 22.

TOBACCO---Sales 85 hhds. Factory Lugs at $3 65; Good Leaf, $6@$8; Medium Leaf, $12@$6. COTTON, 32c. MESS PORK, $32. LARD, 20c. Bulk Sh